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LITERARY PANORAMA.

FOR NOVEMBER, 1809.

NATIONAL
AND
PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,
PROSPECTIVE and RETROSPECTIVE.

No. XI.

PUBLIC INCOME, TRADE, NAVIGATION,
CIRCULATING PAPER, COINAGE, AND
EXCHANGE OF IRELAND.

- I. Accounts presented to the Hon. House of Commons, respecting the Public Income of Ireland, for the Year ending, Jan. 5, 1804.
- II. Accounts respecting the Consolidated Fund, and the Receipts and Issues of the Treasury of Ireland.
- III. Accounts respecting the Trade and Navigation of Ireland.
- IV. Accounts relating to the Public Expenditure of Ireland.
- V. Report from the Committee on the Circulating Paper, the Specie, and the Current Coin of Ireland, also on the Exchange between that part of the United Kingdom and Great Britain, with Minutes of Evidence, &c.

[Ordered to be printed, June 13, 1804.]

WHEN stating the condition of the Protestant Schools in Ireland,* we hinted at our design of bringing the trade, and other statistical circumstances of that country before our readers, at an early opportunity, in the best manner our information permitted. We then were, and we still are, in expectation of receiving additional documents: for these we continue to wait; but we are no worse off in this respect than the Parliament of the United Kingdom, and we therefore avail

ourselves of the last Official Report made on the subject, to that august body. These statements will not prevent us from taking advantage of subsequent communications, and they will form records with which the encreased prosperity [which we strongly anticipate] of that part of the British dominions, may be compared, when such papers shall come before us. We know not how better to introduce this article, than by quoting the sentiments of Mr. Newenham, in his "View of the National, Political, and Commercial Circumstances of Ireland:"—always recollecting, that the subject on which an author writes takes a strong hold on his imagination, as well as on his judgment.

"The eastern possessions of Great Britain," says he, "are confessedly valuable in a high degree; so also are her possessions in the western parts of the world. But, considered as sources of Imperial strength, they are indisputably upon the whole inferior to Ireland. The supplies drawn from the former, may appear, to certain descriptions in the British community, far more desirable than those which are drawn from the latter. But if the view be disinterestedly extended to the whole aggregate of the real means of Imperial energy, it will doubtless be acknowledged, that the supplies of the east, and those of the west, industriously augmented to the utmost, must ever fall infinitely short of those which Ireland, if wisely and solicitously governed, might become capable of yielding. The prosperity of her eastern settlements, and her western colonies, may decline; yet Great Britain may thrive. Those distant dependencies may even cease to be parts of the British dominions; yet Great Britain and Ireland, firmly united, and sagaciously and impartially governed, with all their various sources of wealth and strength fully disclosed and skilfully improved, may still constitute a flourishing and unvanquishable empire. But if the prosperity of Ireland be suffered to decline, Great Britain, whatever others may think, will hardly find an adequate compensation for the effects of that

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* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 606.

declension on her own prosperity. If the real value of the former be not practically evinced, the British empire as a belligerent power, will ever appear in a paralysed condition to all who can discern, and justly estimate its native means of strength. And if ever Ireland, unfortunately, cease to be an integral part of that empire, Great Britain will probably soon cease to be an independent nation; or, at least, to use the words employed by Davenant, on the same subject, a hundred years ago, and when the state of Europe was much more favourable to the individual existence of England as an independent nation, than it now is, "the sum of affairs will be in danger." The prosperity of a country, which annually purchases manufactures from Great Britain, and rude produce from her colonies, to the amount of eight millions sterling; and which may acquire the means of purchasing infinitely more—of a country, which now begins to supply Great Britain annually with near one million barrels of grain, and with other necessary provisions to the amount of upwards of three millions sterling; and which certainly might, with vast advantage to both countries, be rendered competent to supply as much as Great Britain could require—of a country, from whence the seamen of the empire are chiefly fed—of a country, whereof the trade now annually employs 1,200,000 tons of British shipping, yielding to their owners near two millions sterling; and which might give employment to a vast additional number—of a country, from whence two millions of money, at least, are annually drawn by absentees residing in England; and whereof the expenditure conduces to swell the public revenue of the latter, and to give extraordinary encouragement to the industrious therein—of a country, which adds near six millions to the revenue of the empire; and which unquestionably might be made to add, at no distant period, as much more—of a country, actually encumbered with a public debt amounting to upwards of seventy millions; for the greater part of which Great Britain is responsible—of a country which must, yearly, remit two millions, in the shape of interest, &c. to public creditors in Great Britain; and which, probably may be obliged to remit, at least one fourth more;—finally, the prosperity of a country, which furnishes at least 100,000 hardy and intrepid soldiers and seamen, for the defence of the empire; and which, with a rapidly increasing population, might fairly be expected to furnish, if requisite, many, many thousands more—ought surely to excite a much greater degree of solicitude, on the part of the ministers of the crown, than the prosperity of any, or, perhaps, of all the foreign appendages of Great Britain: nay, as great a degree of solicitude as the pros-

perity of Great Britain herself can be deemed to demand. That every addition to the wealth of Ireland must, eventually, operate in augmenting that of England, is a truth which has long been received as indisputable among intelligent men, and which a multitude of substantial facts conduce to place beyond the sphere of controversy. The different manufacturers, the merchants, and ship-owners, of the latter have already had ample practical proofs of it. To promote, therefore, the prosperity of Ireland, is, in effect, the same thing as to promote that of England. In truth, it might safely be affirmed, that, under existing circumstances, a spirit of industry and enterprise ought to be much more munificently encouraged in the former than in the latter. In Ireland, that spirit is still in its infancy: in England, it has acquired sufficient strength. Every natural advantage of England has been rendered productive; many of the natural advantages of Ireland still remain in a comparatively unproductive state. Ireland is, as yet, far from that point of internal improvement and proportionate national wealth which England has reached. Capitals may be actually employed with much greater profit in the former, than the latter; and consequently with greater effect in augmenting the general wealth of the empire. But there is another consideration, and one of a very momentous nature, namely, the tranquillity of Ireland, which seems peculiarly calculated to perpetuate an unremitting anxiety, in behalf of its prosperity, among the efficient statesmen of the empire, and which, it is hoped, will no longer prove abortive. The strength, indeed, in times like the present, the very stability of the British empire incontrovertibly requires the permanence of tranquillity in Ireland. If the spirit of industry be assiduously cherished, and liberally succoured therein; and if the Irish people be invariably governed in prudent conformity with the principles of the British constitution, disaffection can never be dangerously prevalent among them. For what can Irishmen desire beyond a full participation of the prosperity of Great Britain; a full participation of the political benefits which Britons enjoy; a participation of the splendour, renown, and incalculable of the British empire? Ambitious and turbulent men may have other aims; but the good sense of an overwhelming majority of the Irish people will assuredly teach them to appreciate these enjoyments justly, and thus effectually frustrate the endeavours of those who would alienate them from Great Britain. On the contrary, if the prosperity of Ireland be inconsiderately disregarded; if the projects of designing men be thus incautiously facilitated, the least evil that can happen, is that which has already been experienced, the appropriation of a vast military

force to the preservation of Ireland, which, under more prudent management, under the impulse of more becoming principles, might elsewhere be employed with, perhaps, incalculable effects; and which, in the year 1799, equalled the whole effective and disposable native military force of Great Britain, during the height of the last American war. Whatever may have been the secondary or adventitious objects of those who projected the incorporation of the British and Irish legislatures, it must in candour be presumed, that the principal and ultimate scope of their endeavours to accomplish this arduous and hazardous undertaking, was that prodigious invigoration of the British empire, which was likely to ensue from disclosing and rendering adequately productive its various sources of wealth and strength, and from a complete removal of the ground of that jealousy, which had long impeded, and still threatened to impede, the growth of the Irish prosperity; but which desired invigoration could not, in the opinions of many, be thus effected, so long as the legislatures of the sister-kingdoms remained distinct, without endangering the permanence of that connection between them, whereof the preservation may be considered as the highest duty of a British statesman. And certainly, if this reputed object be not thus obtained, Britons will have very little reason to admire the Union, as a specimen of consummate political sagacity; and Irishmen will have ample ground for dissatisfaction."

It has been a sort of fashion in Ireland, among those who affected great *patriotism*, to complain of the injustice, oppression, partiality, &c. of Great Britain, and the rigour of the British rule. We are persuaded that facts do not justify this complaint: and, moreover, in our opinion, moral causes really have, and necessarily must have, greater influence on the welfare of a community than it is usual for mere politicians to acknowledge. Diligence, sobriety, placidity, will often find advantages where indolence, inebriety and irascibility find (or make) misfortune and misery. From the subjoined documents may be inferred what has been done to ameliorate the condition of Ireland, by authority. What has been accomplished by less ostensible means, is considerable; but cannot be stated here; and what is constantly contributing to the general effort, by benevolent and public-spirited individuals, anxious for the welfare of their vicinages, could it be comprised in one summation, would amount to a very honourable, and, perhaps, even a surprising, total.

Far be it from us to indulge that narrow spirit which withholds from others the liberty of judging for themselves in matters civil or religious: we censure no one; yet we cannot but wish that stronger sentiments of morality and industry were inculcated on the lower classes of the people, by a church professing itself Apostolic. We think, too, that the authority exerted over the minds of the populace by their teachers might be directed to greater advantage than it hitherto has been; and in that case, there would be a proportionate decrease of complaint, and increase of enjoyment: we should notice thankfulness instead of perverseness; and instead of a disposition to clamour and disturbance, we should meet quiet, order, forbearance, and candour: these are moral and Christian virtues, certainly; and not less certainly allied to political prosperity, if not, in a sense, the basis of national exaltation.

But, our intention at present is rather to state facts than to introduce reflections: we have repeatedly "borne our testimony" in favour of morals; and we do not recal a single sentiment, intended to conduce to their improvement, for national as well as personal benefit.

It appears that the Customs and Excise for 1804, ending Jan. 5, 1805, produced gross £3,931,465; which was collected at the rate of £10. 12s. 1½d. per cent. The Customs produced £1,626,794; the Excise £1,716,412. The nett proceeds, applicable to national objects, was £3,297,427. The Stamps produced £297,102: which cost £10. 4s. 8½d. per cent; and the Post Office produced £125,714, collected at the expence of £58. 14s. 7d. per cent. Other sources of revenue included made the whole of the ordinary revenue £4,401,499. The extraordinary receipt within the year was about, £312,637; and the duties appropriated for local objects, being added, the total, independent of loans, was £4,744,140. — The whole netted £4,003,309.

CUSTOMS.

Among the articles imported we distinguish—coals, £45,924; cotton manufactures to the amount of £16,218; drapery, £54,228; earthenware, £5,609; sugar: loaf, £27,790; muscovado, £299,115; hosiery, about £6,400; iron and hardware, about £22,000;

salt, foreign, £32,300; rock, £63,439; white, £25,961; silk, about £12,400. Spirits: brandy, £17,505; rum, £102,218. Wines: French, £38,989; Port, £214,099; Spanish, £58,628. Wood; deals, £27,248; cotton yarn, £14,660.

EXCISE.

Among the principal articles are:

Auction duty and licences	£5,580
Hides and leather.....	41,038
Malt	355,029
Strong waters.....	844,213
Tobacco	114,643
Wines (foreign).....	20,484

The trades working by license are: brewers, dealers in soap and candles, dealers in cyder, gunsmiths, and dealers in gunpowder, goldsmiths, grocers, hawkers and pedlars, spirit factors. The amount of all these licenses is about £22,792. To these must be added:

Quit-rent.....	£65,012
Hearth-money	52,110
Carriage-duty.....	22,110
Male servants' duty.....	17,378
Windows	132,280
Cards and dice.....	2,900
Fines and seizures.....	6,752

Ireland receives regularly one third of the profit on lotteries, whatever it may be: and £4,000 from the British Post Office, in lieu of profit on packets: with some other smaller advantages, as profit on the rate of exchange, &c.

The principal Payments of Ireland are:

The civil list	£146,974
Pensions	105,724
Interest on funded debt..	1,671,724
Sinking fund and ma- nagement	425,813
Interest on Excheq. Bills	53,122
Army, including volunt. and contingencies..	3,219,880
Public infirmaries	3,225
Public coal yards.....	6,384
Police establishment	15,743
Public hospitals, and schools	86,060
Judges' salaries.....	33,913
Inland navigations:	
Grant of session, 1798..	11,000
Ditto . 1800..	52,323

We presume that these are among the constant and settled expences of the state: among those which are only occasional, we trust we may enumerate the following:

Secret service, detecting } treasonable conspiracies }	£6,743
Relief of loyalists.....	10,478
Compensation for losses by the Union..... }	398,634

BOUNTIES.

Another class of payments, neither permanent in their nature, nor yet temporary as things stand, in our sister island, is that of the Bounties: the subjects to the encouragement of which these are the following: £

Irish coarselinen and canvas	13,064
Fishing vessels.....	5,935
Corn, &c. imported.....	481
Ditto, &c. exported.....	16,771
Bark imported.....	3,275
Irish fish exported.....	303
Irish coals brought coast- ways to Dublin..... }	28
Improvement of the city of Dublin, about..... }	11,000
Lagan navigation, about..	2,000
Building king's inns of court	2,699
Repairs, Royal Exchange } and commercial build- ings (about)..... }	2,000
Fish bounty (appropriated)	6,500
Presbyterian ministers....	4,452

We desire to call the attention of the reader to these bounties and their objects, more particularly.

LINEN, we know, is the staple commodity of the north of Ireland, and employs many thousands of workmen; there can be, therefore, no better policy than that of giving it all possible public encouragement. The finer kinds of Irish linen, we presume, need no bounty; but, lest these should occupy all hands, the inferior kinds are enabled to meet competitors in the market by means of this donation. The sum allotted to it is about £20,000 annually.

A bounty on the EXPORTATION OF CORN shews, at least, that the agricultural interest is not overlooked: the effect of this regulation must be to insure a market to the farmer for his commodities. The great proportion of pasture in the south of Ireland, especially, necessary to maintain the vast numbers of cattle that are annually slaughtered in those parts, which often yield a tempting profit; might induce the conversion of corn land into pasture to an alarming degree. Now, as this

cattle trade may not always support its present magnitude, because the army and navy of the United Kingdom, which principally consume these provisions, may not continue at their actual establishment, so, it is wise, by a present proportionate compensation, to support the labours of the plough; lest, hereafter, their productions should be suddenly demanded, and favourable opportunities be lost, because the country cannot meet the demand. If the exportation of salted meats were suspended, what could be better for Ireland, than to be able to export corn in their stead?

But, whatever advantages are derived from the provision trade by Ireland, they would be incomplete, unless the HIDES as well as the flesh were fitted for service. The BOUNTY ON BARK imported, contributes essentially to accomplish this object; and to fix the trade in leather, in the same country as furnishes the animals whose skins undergo the process of tanning. This, surely, is a national benefit.

The extension of the Irish FISHERIES by means of bounties, is as meritorious as the same endeavours elsewhere.

We know that there are persons who affirm that the system of bounties is altogether erroneous; false in principle, and absurd if not dangerous, in practice. We are not now giving any opinion on that question: but we think, admitting the propriety of bounties, that it would not be easy to select articles more interesting to the nation.

We shall suffer INLAND NAVIGATIONS to speak for themselves. Ireland is a country peculiarly fitted for them by nature; and the intercourse which these means of conveyance are calculated to produce, must in time ameliorate, and greatly too, the condition of the peasantry in many districts through which they pass. For some particulars on this subject, vide Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 627.

The foregoing are National services, and free to the participation of any individual. It is not exactly so, with that which follows; the allowances made to PRESBYTERIAN MINISTERS. But this leads us to contemplate the multifarious appearance of Ireland, as to its religious persuasions. The greater body of the people certainly is Catholic; and the state (as the state) has lately extended to that body the protec-

tion bestowed on the college of Maynooth (£8,000 per ann.)—The Protestant established church forms a *legally* superior hierarchy; but in this *legality* the consciences of the Catholics cannot be expected to acquiesce: yet the revenues of the ecclesiastical institutions are received by these Protestant clergy. What has been done for them, with the general state of the "concern;" may be seen in PANORAMA, Vol. III. p. 225. p. 449.

Distinct from the Protestant hierarchy is the Presbyterian denomination of Christian professors, the clergy of which is but indifferently provided for by the voluntary donations of their flocks. Whether the major part of their adherents be poor or parsimonious; whether their zeal be frigid; or whether these ministers be themselves little calculated to acquire and retain popularity, we presume not to determine: but the fact is, that without this government-support few of the Presbyterian ministers could subsist. This donation is *in addition* to what their people subscribe for their maintenance: but we are misinformed, if it be not *sometimes* the whole inducement of a minister to accept the charge of a congregation. This *certainly* has at least one bad effect: the heads of a church will not exert themselves to increase their social strength, or in appeals to the liberality of their society on behalf of their teacher—because they depend on their customary, and by prescription, their *established*, share of the *Regium Donovum*. As this is *Irish* Latin rather than *English*, and differs from the appellation usually given (by those in the secret) to a donation of the same kind in England, and as it may subject us to the criticism of some who have not the same experimental acquaintance with press errors as we have, we quote the whole article in proof of our accuracy.

"From the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury in Great Britain, to be applied to extend the *Regium Donovum*, for the purpose of making a further provision for the Presbyterian ministers of the synods of Ulster and Munster for the half year, from March 25, 1803, to September 25 following, £4,452. 8s. 9d." We are authorised, it should seem by this *item* to consider Great Britain as bestowing on the Irish Presbyterians nearly £9,000 per ann. beside the *Regium Donovum* itself: which may be taken at

another thousand, we suppose; as it is in Scotland and England.

Less general in their effects, yet not less honourable to a nation are endeavours to embellish a metropolis, and to render it healthful. We honour this intention when faithfully executed (and if it be not faithfully executed, where does the blame lie, but with Irishmen?). A nation is laudable in shewing a just attention to the appearance and even elegance of its public buildings, to the introduction of objects of convenience in its public ways and passages, and to the removal of incumbrances from its streets. Cleanliness, order, and neatness in a private house is honourable to an individual: the same in a great city is honourable to a community. But, that the reader may form a judgment of the other important objects supported in Dublin by the national bounty, we subjoin a list of them, with the sums granted in their favour.

PUBLIC BOARDS.

Board of First Fruits for building new and repairing old churches	£5,000	0 0
Linens and hempen manufacture	21,600	0 0
Commissioners for making wide & convenient streets in Dublin	4,500	0 0
Corporation for paving, cleansing, and lighting the streets of Dublin	10,000	0 0
Dublin Society, for promoting husbandry and other useful arts	5,500	0 0
More, towards completing additional buildings at their repository and botanic garden	4,500	0 0
Farming Society	2,000	0 0

PUBLIC HOSPITALS AND SCHOOLS.

Incorporated Society for promoting English Protestant schools	21,062	16 2
Secretary to Commissioners of charitable donations & requests	400	0 0
Penitentiary for Young Criminals, in Dublin	2,200	0 0
Foundling Hospital, in Dublin	17,500	0 0
Hibernian Marine Society	2,043	14 9
Hibernian Military School	4,500	0 0
Westmorland Lock Hospital, Dublin	6,395	0 3
Fever Hospital, Dublin	515	9 0
House of Industry, Dublin	18,765	5 1
Roman Catholic Seminary, at Maynooth	8,000	0 0
Society for discountenancing Vice, and promoting the knowledge and practice of the Christian religion	1,000	0 0
Female Orphan House, near Dublin	978	12 0
Lying-in Hospital, Dublin	2,700	0 0

After this enumeration, we may be permitted to express equal surprise and regret at the language in which some have indulged themselves: — “Ireland is forgotten.” — “Ireland is overlooked.” — “No attention is paid to Irish interests.” — “Oppression is the motto of the British government in Ireland.” If to promote as much as possible the staple manufacture of a country, — to encourage the agriculture, and the feeding system — to support the religious establishment, in all its branches, — to adorn the metropolis, and to alleviate by public institutions the misfortunes to which humanity is liable, be to forget a country, then is Ireland forgotten. As to the *administration* of these *intentions*, that is not our present object; that this might be improved we know; but we appeal to the *design*, to the *purpose in contemplation*. — We could say more: but *verbum sat*, &c.

We proceed now to offer a general view of the Commerce of Ireland, as we find it officially recorded.

Official Value of IMPORTS and EXPORTS of IRELAND, for Twenty Years, to 1803.

Yours ending Mar. 25.	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1784	3,343,031	13	9½	3,400,049	17	8½
1785	3,056,394	14	11	3,779,570	1	2½
1786	3,430,628	5	10½	4,012,018	6	11½
1787	3,417,281	2	3½	4,299,566	18	4½
1788	3,870,144	15	9	4,407,010	15	1
1789	3,790,602	3	0	4,145,003	2	4
1790	3,829,914	2	1½	4,855,299	8	3
1791	4,071,794	4	2½	4,942,600	19	6½
1792	4,338,012	4	7	5,387,760	5	9½
1793	4,085,149	17	9½	5,047,593	10	8½
1794	3,216,405	8	2¾	4,665,162	18	8½
1795	4,143,296	12	2	4,751,334	16	2½
1796	4,656,608	5	3½	5,064,333	3	6½
1797	4,436,943	0	7½	4,570,765	5	1½
1798	3,396,880	15	6½	4,378,734	2	5½
1799	4,393,015	1	3½	4,593,915	8	5½
1800	6,183,457	0	5½	4,079,271	10	9½
1801	5,584,596	10	5	3,819,062	8	0½
Yrs. ending Jan. 5.						
1802	5,006,457	8	6½	4,403,247	1	0½
1803	6,087,253	15	4	5,090,395	6	7
1804	5,275,650	1	0	4,770,388	0	3

R. Marshall,

Inspector General of Imports and Exports.
Dublin, March 31, 1804.

But, on this table it must be remarked, that the *Official* value of January, 1804, which is 5,275,650l. was, in *Real* value, 8,241,847l; and at this latter sum the value of Irish exports must be taken. We have heretofore explained some of the

causes of difference between official value and real value;* we shall therefore, on the present occasion, do no more than insert a remarkable instance of this variation. It is given by Robert Marshall, Esq. Inspector General of imports and exports.

Year 1802. Official Value. Real Value.
Yards 142½
Old drapery, 14s. per yd. £100... at 7s. £50
Tuns. 1803. £ £ £ £
2½ French wine, at 26, 100 at 105, 403 16

In this instance, the official value of these articles is alike: *i. e.* 100l.: but the relative value of one is *eight times* that of the other. This confirms our cautions already given on this subject.

A glance at the principal articles of Irish Exports will lead to a conclusion of this part of our subject, at present; we hope, on a future opportunity, to form a comparison between the amounts of these years and those of a much later period. Our inference is, that accounts for the year ending in January 1810 will shew great increase.

LEADING ARTICLES.

Denomination.	Ann. Average of 7 Yrs. ended Mar. 25, 1796.	Ann. Average of 7 Yrs. ended Jun. 5, 1803.
Aqua Vitæ galls.....	10,284	200,426
Bacon flitches.....no.....	70,144	90,772
Beef.....bar.....	123,877	112,059
Bullocks & cows, no.....	17,258	25,494
Butter.....cwt.....	299,294	298,737
Candles.....cwt.....	4,886	7,665
Corn: barley—oats		
wheat.....bar.....	646,089	471,307
Drapery, new...yds.....	226,146	55,096
Hides, untanned, no.....	57,039	49,631
Linen, { plain...yds. 42,668,353	35,965,511	
{ coloured, yds...228,358	281,326	
Meal: flour—oat, cwt...118,825	77,300	
Pork.....bar.....	114,844	117,679
Skin, calves'.....doz.....	18,809	17,546
Tallow.....cwt.....	13,575	6,955
Yarn linen.....cwt.....	22,111	16,190
Worsted & bay, stone.....	37,955	12,235

By way of satisfaction we must be allowed to repeat, from a former number of our work, the Resolutions moved in the Hon. House of Commons, at the close of the last session of Parliament, as they are not to be found in any other work.†

32. The Official value of all imports into Ireland, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1803, was 6,087,741l.—And, Official value of all imports into Ireland, in the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was 7,129,507l.

* Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 755.

† Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 827—where the whole 38 Resolutions will be found.

33. The Official value of Irish produce and manufactures, exported in the year ending Jan. 5, 1803, was 4,876,070l. Real value 3,276,817l.—The Official value of Irish produce and manufactures, exported in the year ending January 5, 1809, was 5,696,897l. Real value 12,577,517l.—Official value of foreign merchandize, exported from Ireland in the year ending Jan. 5, 1803, was 212,208l.; in the year ending Jan. 5, 1809, was 235,694l.

With the particulars of this increase from 8,276,817l. to 12,577,517l., we are not yet able to gratify our readers.

STATE OF IRISH CURRENCY.

It is not long since the comparative wealth of Ireland, in *specie*, was the subject of great anxiety in the public mind, and of extraordinary inquiries in the Senate of the United Kingdom. On this subject we wish to introduce a few facts: and we the more willingly forego reflections on them, because there are persons who conceive that they contemplate something analogous in the present situation of public concerns in Britain. We merely allude to this; as the length of the present article does not allow us to engage in the consideration of it: yet the importance of the subject would justify an examination at large.

The Payments to be made by Ireland, considered as so many drains of specie, are arranged by Mr. Marshall under several heads.

HEADS OF DEBTS.

The general balance of debt may be divided into six heads; 1st, the drains by the practice of smuggling: it does not appear that smuggling has increased, even during peace, as far as can be judged from a statement of tobacco legally imported; tobacco being the principal article smuggled into Ireland. 2d, the balance between the contribution of Ireland, and her expenditure for the public service at home: no remittances have actually been made hitherto from either country to the other on this head. 3d, the drains by absentee landlords, mortgagees, placemen, pensioners, &c.; the drains which have been added since the suspension of cash payments by the Bank, can scarcely have amounted to more than 500,000l. per annum. By our having ceased to pay, since the Union, the six regiments on foreign stations, and to remit to England, ever since the suspension, the sum of 176,000l. per annum for the interest of the old debt to Great Britain, that debt being now deducted from the Irish loan raised in London, we may consider that half the additional drain above-mentioned, of 500,000l. per annum, has been counterba-

lanced. 4th, the balance of remittances on account of the sale of estates and funds, and of loans and lotteries : a larger sum than usual is said to have been remitted to England, on account of estates and funds sold in Ireland, but the excess probably has not amounted to 500,000*l.* or 600,000*l.* since the suspension ; as to loans and lotteries, the balance is rather in favour of Ireland. 5th, the balance of the imports and exports of Ireland, not only from and to Great Britain, but from and to the rest of the world, our foreign trade being paid for in general by bills on London : from the defectiveness of the official rates of value upon which our trade has been computed (except during the last five or six years) we are not able to exhibit our balances even with relative accuracy ; but a pretty good idea may be acquired of the favourableness or unfavourableness of them, upon the whole, by running the eye over the quantities of the leading articles for any two periods. [Compare account of the *leading articles* of the seven years, given in p. 205] ; but we must bear in mind that the exports have risen in value much more than the imports in the latter of the two periods. 6th, remittances from the British treasury to the Irish treasury, on account of loans raised for Ireland : the British treasury deducts from the last loan the interest upon all former loans, and sends the remainder to Ireland ; and (though it is a fact not generally attended to) not a single shilling of the interest upon these loans has ever left Ireland since the suspension.

Mr. Marshall also states, year by year, the effects of the bank suspension of cash payments on the exchange of Ireland.

First year ending March 25, 1798, the suspension happened about the commencement of this period ; the balance of debt was very favourable, having amounted to 2,022,480*l.* The exchange fell, and at some periods of the year was more than 3 per cent. below par. A depreciation of the paper currency commenced in Dublin immediately after the suspension : it did not manifest itself on 'Change, nor were any specie shops opened ; it was perceivable only on the quays, where the colliers purchased guineas at from 6*d.* to 9*d.* each ; in order to pay for their cargoes at Whitehaven, &c., and I understand that some merchants also bought large parcels of guineas about this time, to send to the north of Ireland. Year ending 25th Mar. 1799 : the favourable balance of debt fell to 1,233,236*l.* the rate of exchange rose, but still was much under par, the depreciation of notes was 1 per cent. in February, 1½ in March, 2½ in April, and nearly 5 in May, but afterwards it fell considerably. *Specie shops first appeared in this period, and towards the latter end of it ; specie was also sold on 'Change.*

Year ending 25th March 1800 ; the balance of debt was unfavourable (from the failure of our crops) to the extent of 248,200*l.*, the exchange was often above par ; the depreciation was from 2 to 3 per cent. Year ending 5th January 1801 ; the periods were changed in this year ; the balance of debt was still more unfavourable, and of course it might be expected that the exchange should have risen higher, but on the contrary, it fell rather lower ; the depreciation of the paper currency was about 2 per cent. Year ending 5th January 1802 ; the balance was favourable, and the exchange rather fell ; the depreciation was increased to about 3 per cent. Year ending 5th January 1803, the balance was more favourable, and the exchange fell lower ; the depreciation of paper rather inclined to rise.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

William Colville, Esq. merchant, and one of the directors of the bank of Ireland, gives the following opinions on the causes, and effects of the state of exchange between Dublin and London, as extant at the time of his examination.

When exchange is considerably above par, it is said to be against Ireland ; and in that case, certainly, at that time Ireland *owes more money than she is able to pay* ; on the other hand, when exchange is considerably below par, in that case the exchange is in favour of Ireland, and then *money is due to her*. I consider exchange between different commercial countries as one of those common and general principles to be found throughout all human affairs, for the purpose of bringing about balances where extremes exist. It would have the air of affectation to point out the analogy existing as to this principle, compared with the same principle in the moral and natural world ; I shall therefore proceed to shew the operation of this principle upon the affairs of Ireland at this moment. In that view I consider a high exchange against Ireland as a disease ; and a remedy, and a very sound one I apprehend it is, when it is allowed to have its full operation ; for example, as to imports into Ireland, I consider it as a disease (stating an exchange of 10 per cent. against Ireland), which is 10 per cent. duty upon the importation of English broad-cloth, by which the consumer in Ireland pays 22*s.* per yard for his cloth, that would otherwise cost him but 20*s.* But see how this high exchange acts as a remedy : it is an inducement to the English manufacturer to settle in Ireland, bring over his skill and his capital, and manufacture broad cloth in Ireland for the use of the Irish consumer. On the other hand, as to exports, it is a disease to make the Irish consumer pay a higher price for linen than it would otherwise cost him ;

but it is a remedy to Ireland, and a compensation, that this high exchange enables the Irish linen to meet its competitors upon more advantageous terms in foreign markets; but this high exchange against Ireland operates much more pointedly in favour of Ireland. Respecting Irish absentees residing in Great Britain:—It has been a sore and a chronic disease in Ireland; the absence of the great land proprietors and nobility belonging to Ireland, living out of the country. The remedy of a high exchange is exceedingly obvious, operating upon them; for supposing exchange 10 per cent. against Ireland, it is to all intents and purposes a tax of 10 per cent. bearing upon them. I consider the depreciation of bank paper in Dublin to be entirely a relative term; a man in Dublin who buys and sells by that common medium, to him it is not depreciated at all; but to the agent of the Irish absentee, who wishes to purchase a bill upon London at a time when exchange is 10 per cent. against Ireland, in that relation, and under that circumstance, he feels a depreciation of 10 per cent. Mr. Beresford, a Dublin banker, stated, that he purchased English Bank paper, in 1799, at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. under par, upon the Exchange of Dublin; see then the effect of that fact on this question of depreciation; for at that time the English Bank paper was as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. discount in comparison with the national Bank paper of Ireland. I stated before, that a high exchange against Ireland is a disease, and if no restriction bill had taken place, my opinion is, there would have been a much greater disease; but operating under another name, viz. the prices of lands, of produce, and every thing else would have been infinitely lower in Ireland for these last seven years than they have been; money would have been excessively scarce in Ireland; industry of all kinds would have been cramped and fettered; the Irish absentee in Great Britain, instead of losing 10 per cent. of his rents, would in many instances have got none at all; thus Ireland owing more money than she was able to pay, must compound with her foreign creditor. In 1753, the circulation of paper in Dublin from the private bankers was so general and extensive, that in receiving 1,000*l.*, there was not 10*l.* of it in gold at that time. I remember that exchange was near 3 per cent. above par; the consequence of which was, that the bankers of Dublin, of whom there were as many as at present, if not more, were in competition with one another to send their specie over to London, and to get back bills at 4 per cent. above par, bringing a clear profit to that extent. The consequence of this shewed itself in the succeeding year; all the banks failed, except Messrs. Latouche's house and Sir William Newcomen's, under the name, at that time,

of Gleadowe and Co., and these two banks paid off their entire paper; there followed a total annihilation of bank paper in Ireland at that time; and I remember it was said with triumph, that Ulster, the great seat of our linen manufactory, was safe, because she had no such thing as bank paper in that province. The consequences were, that exchange fell 2 or 3 per cent. under par, and the whole circulation of Ireland was turned from paper into gold; but the result was, that multitudes of people were ruined. The convulsion was exceedingly severe; many tenants threw up their lands, and there was no person connected with the three southern provinces of Ireland, that did not suffer.

Mr. Puget, of the house of Puget and Bainbridge, has an observation allied to the preceding statement of Mr. Colville:

This consolation (he says) has always arisen out of an adverse exchange:—that, by making the exports of that country cheaper in foreign markets, it was an encouragement to exports, and at the same time it was a tax on imports, and thereby discouraged them, and tended to lessen the evil.

We cannot more extensively investigate this subject at present; and indeed it requires not merely a general acquaintance with mercantile concerns, but much consideration and reflection fully to understand it.—For, to say truth,

Ireland presents a singular spectacle:—one part of it, the north, using *guineas* as a circulating medium; and here the exchange may be *in favour* of Ireland; while in the south, paper being the circulating medium, the exchange appears to be *against* Ireland. This contradictory practice renders it very difficult to form a general opinion; and when formed it is equally difficult to be expressed in a manner satisfactory to those to whom the subject is new: this circumstance also includes *double* fluctuation of the relative course of exchange, &c.

From 1738 to 1793, the exchange was never so much as *one* per cent. above par against Ireland; allowing $9\frac{1}{2}$ for the par of bills drawn in London and Dublin. —During 1794 to end of 1798, it was under par.

STATE OF COINAGE.

Till 1737, the guinea passed in Ireland at 23 shillings: when it was reduced to 22*s.* 9*d.*

The Banks of England and Ireland are restrained from specie payments: but the Bank of Scotland is under no restriction in that particular.

In reviewing Sir John Carr's "Stranger in Ireland," (Panorama, Vol. I. p. 697,) we selected several instances of the difficulty of procuring even *bad* silver currency for the common purposes of traffic: to that article we refer for much information stated in the evidence before us, addressed to the committee; which therefore we shall not repeat. Yet we think it proper to adduce the account given by Thomas Thorpe Frank, Esq., Exchange merchant of Dublin, on the

STATE OF THE SILVER COINAGE.

The best description of silver is very light, and that is worth 9s. for each guinea's worth; but what has been lately coined is a mixture of base metal, and the intrinsic value of each 21s. thereof is not more than 5s. that is a mixture, and a late coinage: if persons know how to apply to the makers of that money, they will get at least 30s. of it for a guinea. Crowns and half crowns seem totally to have disappeared for 12 or 18 months; and sixpences of any sort are very scarce, as it is not worth the while of people to make them.

This degraded state of the currency, is since much improved, by an issue of stamped dollars by the bank of Ireland.

COPPER COINAGE.

The state of the silver coinage in Ireland, *before the restriction* was not more than 5 per cent. inferior to the currency of England: after that period it gradually became worse and worse.

The state of the copper coinage in Ireland, *as to the mint coins, if they could be got*, is better than that of the silver coinage: but the pieces in circulation are mostly halfpence made by Cammac, a proprietor of copper mines, with a device upon it, not the king's face: they are called "*Cammacs*." Copper pence, very few: farthings not any. The rate of giving *thirteen-pence* in copper for a *silver shilling*, appears to be the great obstacle which prevents the conformity of the coins of Great Britain and Ireland.

Sir John Carr mentions "a *blacksmith* near Limerick," who issued *sixpenny* notes: but this is a respectable dealer, compared with some who are described in the list returned, as *grocer, chandler, spirit retailer, alias gin-shop, &c.* The state of the country, *as it stood at the time when the evidence was given* may be inferred from that of one district,

Youghall, in which were—*Bankers!*

Issuing silver notes of 9s. 6s. and 3s. 9d. each	7
Issuing I.O.U's.	62
Total	70

N.B. Except the seven persons mentioned, and Messrs. Giles, all the rest issue I.O.U's, from six shillings down to three pence half-penny!

The following is a general return of those who issue these circulating substitutions for current coinage.

NUMBER OF BANKERS.

City of Dublin	6
Waterford	1
Issuing Gold and silver notes	28
Issuing Silver notes	62
Issuing I.O.U's	128
Total	225

An Account of the Total Amount of STAMP DUTIES of every Denomination, received on Account of Bank Notes, or Bank Post Bills, in IRELAND, for the following Years.

For the year ending March 25, £ s. d.		
1800	5,706	17 5½
For three quarters ending Jan. 1, 1801	4,779	7 6½
For 1 year ending Jan. 5, 1802	10,277	15 1
For 1 year ending Jan. 5, 1803	9,466	5 5½
For 1 year ending Jan. 5, 1804	11,980	17 11½

This progressive increase of the stamp duties demonstrates the extended use of paper securities, and paper circulation: what effect this extraordinary state of things might have on the morals and loyalty of the people, may possibly receive elucidation in an article on the subject of the 'Report from the Commissioners appointed to inspect the State Prisons and Gaols in Ireland,' which is now under our perusal.

For a statement of the nature and rate of exchange between London and Dublin, we refer our readers to an extract made from the speech of Mr. Parnell in the House of Commons, April 8, 1809, on a motion to assimilate the currencies of Great Britain and Ireland, PANORAMA, Vol. VI. p. 456. That well-informed statesman has urged strong reasons in proof of the necessity of removing the exchange between the two countries, altogether; and establishing a rate of drawing bills, &c. by bankers, as is now practised in Scotland.

Voyages and Travels to India, Ceylon, the Red Sea, Abyssinia and Egypt, in the Years 1802, 1803, 1804, 1805, and 1806.
By George Viscount Valentia.

[Continued from Page 42.]

MERCHANTS and Captains of trading vessels who are led by commerce from port to port, may, and no doubt do, occasionally extend their visits beyond the place to which they are bound; but this is not generally the case; they much more frequently follow the most direct line of transit, both going and returning, in order to accomplish their purpose with the least possible delay. To such persons every deviation is a detriment: we therefore look in vain to them for an accurate investigation of a country not in the immediate vicinity of their object. A British nobleman, travelling for his pleasure, is not confined by such considerations, or restricted to the mere route which, by the documents of insurance, are pointed out for his vessel. From such a character, therefore, the public may expect information not merely authentic, but also derived from places not commonly visited. Such a character is Lord Valentia; and it gives us pleasure to observe his Lordship's readiness in behalf of science, as well as his zeal for the honour of his country and the extension of her commerce. It is indeed strange, as truly observed by his Lordship, that the ancients, in their voyages from Egypt to India, should keep close to the western shore of the Red Sea, while the moderns prefer the eastern shore. There must have been reasons for this preference: certainly our vessels are better fitted out for long voyages than those of the ancients were.

Influenced by these and other considerations, Lord Valentia very handsomely offered to explore the African coast of the Red Sea; and the Marquis Wellesley as handsomely accepted his offer. A vessel, commanded by Capt. Keys, was placed at his disposal; and in her our noble traveller left Mangalore for Suez (intentionally) March 13, 1804. He visited Mocha, and proceeded as far as Massowah; when Capt. Keys hesitating on the farther prosecution of the voyage, Lord V. returned to Bombay. While here, waiting for a vessel in which to renew his exertions, his

Lordship visited the court of Poonah; and in the course of this journey, had an interview with a still more remarkable personage than any which even courts present; no less than one of those Indian incarnations of deity, which, it is but fair to suppose, resembles those described in their ancient legends. Quitting Bombay in his new ship, the Panther, commanded by Capt. Court, Lord V. again sailed for the Red Sea; and in this vessel he explored a considerable part of the Egyptian coast. That he did not examine the whole extent of it is to be regretted; but the uncertainties to which such undertakings are exposed preclude all occasion of wonder. While at Massowah on this voyage, Mr. Salt visited Abyssinia; and his narrative forms not the least interesting portion of these volumes. That however, is properly the subject of the third volume; as this traveller barely enters Abyssinia, ere the second volume closes.

The intercourse between Bombay, and its neighbouring ports and Mocha, with other parts of Arabia, on the coast of the Red Sea, has been for a long time regular and constant, so that it presents no great novelty: yet we should have been sorry had that consideration induced Lord V. to suppress, or abridge this division of his narrative. The remarks it includes on the manners of the people, and the policy which it would become the British to pursue, may prove highly important to our interests, on future occasions. The propriety of our submission to the fanatical conduct of a superstitious mussulman, with whom we trade, may be strongly questioned, although perhaps we sustain no very great loss by it, and it involves other Christian nations equally with ourselves. We are also obliged to his Lordship, for some very interesting observations on the management of public concerns at Bombay; they deserve attention, from those who are interested in the welfare of the establishment at that settlement. Other political remarks, introduced on various occasions, are usually pertinent, and appear to be adequately supported by facts.

Emperors, kings, nabobs, and great men, though not to be met with every day, are, nevertheless, much more abundant than divinities; which consideration, together with the superior rank of a celes-

tial, though earth-born, we trust will justify us in giving precedence at full length to Chintau-mun-Deo, of whom his Lordship favours us with the following account :—

Mooraba Gosseyn was a native of Baler, and a Mahratta (or country) brahmin. He attached himself to the deity Gunputty by constant and extraordinary devotion : at length this god, to save Mooraba the trouble of travelling daily to a great distance, appeared to his votary in the form of a brahmin, and not only assisted him, but reprimanded (in a dream) the brahmins and magistrates at his (Gunputty's) temple, for their ill usage of him. He also presented Mooraba with a sacred image of himself : to which he ever afterwards performed his poojah. Mooraba, in short, became famous, married the daughter of a brahmin of great respectability, and the god appeared in a dream to Mooraba, to assure him that the son with which his wife was then pregnant, would be an incarnation of himself.

The event of course fulfilled the prophecy of the deity, and Chintau-mun-Deo received the adorations of the surrounding country. He in his turn had a son, who was called Naraïn Deo, and from that time they have taken this name, and that of Chintau-mun-Deo alternately ; the seventh in descent being the present Deo, and who goes by the latter name. Major Moore calls him Bawa, and his father Gabajce, but these are only familiar appellatives like Baba, Appa, Nana, so common among the Mahrattas, and so puzzling to strangers. Each deity at his death has been burnt, and invariably a small image of Gunputty has miraculously arisen from the ashes, which is placed in a tomb and worshipped.

I asked my informers whether Chintau-mun-Deo, who was himself an avatar, performed pooja to his other self as taken out of the water ; they replied, certainly, for that the statue was greatest, nor was his power diminished by the avatar. I then wished to know how it was clear that the descendants of Chintau-mun-Deo were avatars. They replied that when Gunputty first took up his residence with Mooraba Gosseyn, he was asked by him how long he would stay with him, and was assured it should be for twenty-one generations. As Captain Moore had stated that it was only for seven generations, I repeated my inquiries, but they were positive it was for twenty-one. I suggested the possibility of a failure of the male line, which they would by no means admit, declaring that Gunputty had made the promise, and he would take care to fulfil it. I think however

they have not acted with their usual prudence, for the present Deo has no son, and his wife is still a child ; were any accident to happen to him before she is old enough to have children, I think the brahmins, ingenious as they are, would have some difficulty in carrying on the imposture.

Captain Moore mentions the constant miracle of the Deo's expenses being so much greater than his income ; this might easily be accounted for by the secret contributions of other brahmins, who are essentially interested in the imposture, or by the supposition of a secret treasure having fallen into their hands, by no means a singular circumstance in a country, where perpetual danger induces every body to bury a large part of their property, without intrusting the secret to any one. Of this some conjecture may be drawn from an event, that has lately taken place at Bisnagur : A man has appeared there, who declares he was sent by heaven to rebuild that ancient city ; he has actually laid out the plan of the new town in a regular manner, with gardens to each house, and goes on building rapidly. Whenever he wants money he goes to the top of a hill, where he declares he receives it from heaven, but probably he has discovered some secret treasure from which he draws such ample resources.

The Deo resides on the opposite side of the river, in a very excellent house for the country, part of which was built by old Nana Furnese, and part by Hurry Punt. We went over in a boat, and landed at the place where the former Deos were buried : they were burnt, and their ashes deposited in small stone pagodas. In each is the Gunputty that appeared on the occasion, they are of different sizes, without any merit. The temple of the first deity is the largest and is of stone without ornaments ; the walls very thick, with strong doors, and bolts on the inside. Our brahmin friends accompanied us, and pointed out every object. We did not enter the little buildings, but approached close to the doors : When we reached the habitation of the Deo, we were seated in the verandah described by Captain Moore ; the small door was open which communicated with the room where the Deo was seated on a small elevation ; but as the room was dark, he was hardly discernible. I presented a nazur, as did the colonel. The money was given into the hands of a brahmin, who laid it at his feet. He looked at it attentively, and then motioned to have it taken away.

After a compliment, the people inquired if there were not a medical gentleman with us. On being informed that there was, the brahmin said, the Deo wanted his assistance. A window had been opened, which gave us a full view of him ; he was a heavy looking man, with very weak eyes ; it was to relieve these that he now applied for assistance. Mr.

Murray said he wished to examine them. The Deo accordingly moved forward on his seat, close to the light, and Mr. Murray was admitted into the sanctum sanctorum. His godship was too anxious about his eyes to recollect his dignity; he explained his case himself, and answered pertinently to all questions. A film had grown completely over both eyes, so that little assistance could be afforded without constant attendance and that it was impossible to give. He would not permit Mr. Murray to touch his eyes, as he said he had then performed his ablutions for the day. In the morning there would have been no such objection, as he could have been purified; but now he was only waiting for our departure to have a large party of brahmins to dine with him, and there was no time for purification. Almonds were brought to him, of which he took a handful, and emptied them into mine, which I held underneath to receive them. I entered the inner apartment, as did the other gentlemen in their turns. He took care that no one touched him. He also gave me a pan full of rice, which he said was of a very fine sort, and particularly holy.

Though we gave in our former article one account of the ceremonies of reception observed in India, yet we must add those described by Lord V. on occasion of a visit paid to him by his highness the Peishwa of Poonah.

Col. Close had a very large tent pitched in the front of the house; two others were joined to it without their sides, so as to form one large apartment: the guddy was sent forward and placed in the centre, as at his own durbar. On his coming in sight, col. Close mounted an elephant, and advanced to meet him. At the door of the tent I waited his approach. He came close up, but did not dismount till the dewan of the state, the sub-dewan, and the dewan for British affairs, had paid their compliments, and had presented to me the different sirdars and maunkarries who attended him. They made their salaams, and passed by into the tent. His highness then descended from his elephant, with his brother, who rode behind him. I made my compliments, and leaving a space on my right hand for him to walk in, moved into the tent. We all seated ourselves at the durbar. A few compliments passed, while Nauteh girls were singing and dancing. As his highness was considered as master of the house, the pawn and attar were placed on the ground before him, and he ordered it to be given to the sirdars, and the other attendants. I then requested his highness to permit me to attire him and his brothers, which being acceded to, the trays were brought forward, and laid before them. I got up, and crossing the musnud, began with the brother. The jew-

els were first placed in the head-dress, consisting of a sarpaish, jigger, [ornaments for the head of diamonds and coloured precious stones.] and a toorah, [Maharatta ornament of several strings of pearls fastened together, and suspended on one side of the turban]. I then put the mala [a necklace of pearl with a jewel of coloured precious stones suspended from the centre] round his neck: a person stood behind who fastened the strings. The same ceremonies were gone through with his highness, but in addition, he had bracelets of diamonds. A telescope and bon-bon box, ornamented with a beautiful picture of the goddess Gunja, were also given to his highness. His brother had a bon-bon box, with India painted on it. The figures were appropriate to their character. His highness is much attached to the ladies. His brother is grave and ceremonious. I then gave them pawn and attar, as he did to me, except that the attar was poured into my hands, and I gently rubbed it down both his shoulders. This was done at his particular request, and is the highest possible compliment. His highness was in such excellent humour, that although it was a public visit of ceremony, he frequently smiled and addressed himself to me and the colonel.—We mentioned to the dewan that a horse and elephant were at the gate, as presents to his highness. These are always given on state occasions.

Or rather, a horse and an elephant are offered on such occasions; but they are not always accepted; and the same horse and elephant are repeatedly led out to be offered, and declined, as required by etiquette, by both parties. This ceremony may be thought not unexpensive, when spiritedly performed by the person visited: Lord V.'s presents were provided by the India Company. His highness's were worth about twelve thousand rupees. The others altogether nearly eight thousand, and this occasion was not altogether gratis on the part of his highness; for on the same day happened a great religious festival, at which his highness ought to have assisted, and he was fined several hundred rupees for his absence. This provided a handsome feast for the brahmins.

His lordship's excursion to the caves of Carli is interesting; and the regularity, elegance, and beauty of the principal one, of which we have both a view and a plan, is striking. We think it, indeed, one of the most extraordinary in the whole range of Indian curiosities.

The attention of the government and inhabitants of Bombay to the distressed natives during a famine, of which Lord V.

was a mournful witness, is commemorated by his lordship in terms of great feeling and well merited eulogy.

It is worthy of remark, as Lord V. observes, that the products of Arabia, which reached Europe before the discovery of the passage to India round the Cape of Good Hope, can be delivered equally cheap by the old route of Alexandria, as formerly, and equally cheap as by the new, but circuitous voyage. The India trade is indeed a new trade, but the Arabian trade has been little interfered with; notwithstanding the then prevalent jealousies of the Arabs. What effect has this remark on the endeavour to account for the decline of Alexandria, Venice and Genoa, as trading cities?

Independantly of coffee, the export trade of Mocha is very considerable in gum arabic, myrrh, and frankincense; which is imported from the opposite coast of Africa, but chiefly from Berbera without the straits, where a great fair is annually held, which begins in October, and continues to April. The first caravan is the largest. It brings down of gum arabic about fifteen thousand bahar, each 320 lbs: also all the myrrh that is consumed, about two thousand bahar. The former brings on the spot about fifteen dollars, the latter twenty two dollars per bahar. The frankincense is chiefly produced near to Cape Gardafui, and is exported from a harbour of the Samaulies, called Bunder Cassin, near to Jibbel Feel, called by the English Cape Felix, and is usually sold at about twelve dollars per bahar. A small quantity of these articles at present finds its way to Bombay and thence to Europe, while the largest proportion goes up the Red Sea to Egypt, and some is consumed in Arabia and Persia.

The character given of the Parsees on occasion of the trial between them and the Hindoos [Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 745.] is fully justified by the opinion formed respecting them by our noble traveller. Strangers though they are, by nation, originally, to India, they have obtained a respectability highly to their honour.

Their religion is tolerant; and as far as it throws no impediment in the way of the public service must be considered politically as a good one.

To the credit of the Parsee humanity, they provide for all their poor; and to the credit of their private morals, there is not a single prostitute, or mistress to a gentleman, of their caste, in the settlement. They are generous and splendid in the higher orders; and in the

lower, active and intelligent, far surpassing as servants the Mussulmauns or Hindoos. They mostly speak English with propriety. In their persons they are a handsome race; fairer than the natives, though not possessing the clear skin of the Europeans. In their manners they are uniformly conciliatory and mild. I confess that I infinitely prefer them to any race of people in the east subject to British control. They have numerous temples to Fire, but their priests seem to have no authority in temporal concerns, nor much spiritual control.

Lord V. delineates the Arabs in odious colours, almost wherever he meets with them; those in the neighbourhood of the Holy City participate largely in his censures; and he attributes the favourable character of the Arabians drawn by Niebuhr, to that traveller's intercourse having been chiefly with Arabs of the plains, and not with those of the cities. It is certain, that the Arabs of the plains, who call themselves "the noble," consider those settled in cities as depraved in manners, and degraded in blood; this we have always attributed to prejudice; but our traveller justifies the opinion as being well founded.

A specimen of Arab revenge is narrated by Lord V. when introducing his account of the Wahabees, which strongly marks the character of that people. Abd-ul-Uziz, son of Abd-ul-Waheb, succeeded his father and "reigned till May 1803, when he was assassinated, while at prayers in a mosque at Darail, his capital, by an Arab, whose daughter he had forcibly carried away from her home, many years before. The Arab immediately sold all his property, and with a patient perseverance followed the footsteps of his oppressor, whom, at length, though his spiritual and temporal sovereign, he sacrificed to his private revenge."

The Wahabees, during the reign of Abd-ul-Uziz, destroyed the celebrated and magnificent tomb of Hossein, at Arbela. They have at present no cannon. Lord V. relates the progress of these people in destroying the holy tombs at Tayif, "and among them that of Abdullah Ebn Abbas, the uncle of the prophet, an edifice celebrated throughout Arabia for its pre-eminent beauty and sanctity," but, the grave itself, and the stone which covered it, were not disturbed. The victorious army marched suddenly to Mecca, and entered it April 27, 1803

This city had seen no invader since 629, when Mohammed entered it.

The splendid tombs of Mohammed's family, in number above *eighty*, were levelled to the ground; as was also the monument of Kadija, the prophet's wife. [Compare Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 913.] The following is the letter which Suud, (the Wahabee general, wrote to the Grand Seignior.

" *Suud to Selim.*

" I entered Mecca on the 4th day of Moharem in the 1218th year of the Hejira. I kept peace towards the inhabitants. I destroyed all the tombs which they idolatrously worshipped. I abolished the levying of all customs above two and a half per cent. I confirmed the Cadi, whom you had appointed to govern in the place agreeably to the commands of Mohammed. I desire that in the ensuing years you will give orders to the pachas of Shaum, Syria, Misr, and Egypt, not to come accompanied by the Mohamel,* trumpets, and drums, into Mecca and Medina. For why? Religion is not profited by these things. Peace be between us; and may the blessing of God be unto you! Dated on the 10th day of Moharem." This answers to our 3d of May.

In 1804 Medina, with its treasure, which had accumulated for ages by the donations of the faithful, became a prey to the Wahabees: and the tomb of the prophet shared the fate of those of his descendants. Yet the pacha of Syria forced his way through the undisciplined troops of Suud, and the usual ceremonies were performed by the faithful, at the holy Caaba; probably for the last time.

In the vast peninsula of Arabia, the little state of Aden alone offers any rational means of resistance to the power of the Wahabees; by the *wisdom* of her sovereign, and the *bravery* of his little army. The Wahabees have made repeated offers to the government of India, for the establishment of commerce and intercourse. Hitherto their applications have remained unanswered, but if we desire to retain any trade in the Red Sea, the time is not distant ere the preponderating power of these *revolutionists* must be attended to. The coffee country is gradually falling under the power of the Wahabees, or their adherents: and as Mocha declines, some other port, under their jurisdiction, will rise. Lord V. gives

* The richly ornamented covering for the Caaba.

several statements respecting the coffee trade, and enters at large into the question, why that article can be supplied to Europe, &c. at a cheaper rate by the Americans than by the British.

The land gains on the sea, at Mocha, the harbour is gradually filling up. The sea, which once washed its walls, is now at some little distance. In the ancient harbour of Okelis, close to the straits of Babel-mandeb, where the Egyptian fleets could formerly lie, there is at present little more than a foot of water. The whole Tehama, (flat country) at Mocha to the depth of 28 feet, is composed of marine productions.

The following appearance in the Red Sea deserves notice, as an article of natural history.

The sea was as smooth as glass. The pilot said we might go on all night, and run in as close as six fathoms with safety; as, however, it was our wish to examine the whole coast, we determined to anchor; and, about seven, steered W. right in for the coast. We were astonished, when in twenty-two fathoms, with the white appearance of breakers; when the captain immediately let go the anchor. The pilots declared that it was only fish, and so it proved; for, soon afterwards, it approached and passed under the vessel. It is singular, that the same circumstance should have been observed by Don Juan de Castro, and should have had the same effect, of inducing him to let go his anchor. He does not account for it, because it happened in the night, but he mentions, that it cast flames like fire; which confirms the conjecture, that the brilliant appearance of the sea is owing to fish spawn and animalculæ. Don Juan passed this spot on the 20th of February, one month later than I did, but the spawning may probably continue for that period.

To this we may add another proof of our noble author's attention to the productions of nature.

We had plenty of dolphins; and several very singular species of sea blubber floated by. One was a large scarlet mass, about seven feet long and two or three feet wide, a part of which was got on board; it consisted of a great number of distinct living substances, adhering to each other. Each was about four inches diameter, tubular, and closed at the ends. A circular thread of scarlet spots was twined in circles amidst the gelatinous substance. Another was about two inches long by one in diameter; partly hollow. It had a dark yellow spot and one red close to each other, at the lower extremity. It was

covered with fine prickles, externally, which produced no smart on being touched.

We do not enter into Lord V's investigations of ancient geography; but we agree with him, that the places described by the ancient writers are better ascertained by their present appearances, and those of their adjacencies, than by any position derived from recorded longitudes and latitudes. We doubt whether it were in the power of observers of those times to take, what we should now call, a *good* observation. This by no means depreciates his Lordship's discoveries in the Red Sea; where he happily found a port (which he named Port Mornington) capable of containing, in perfect safety, a much greater portion of the British navy, than it is probable will ever be induced to visit these seas, whether for commerce or for defence against enemies.

On the articles of traffic furnished by these parts, says his Lordship, speaking of Massowah:

On the hills of Jibbel Gidden, and those behind Arkeko, are elephants, the teeth of which are exported: from Habesh [Abyssinia] they send ghee, hides, gold dust, civet, sheep, and slaves. Of the latter the number is lately much lessened: a very satisfactory circumstance, and a proof of the increasing civilization of that country. The Suakin trade in slaves is, they say, proportionably augmenting. In return they send up British broadcloth, arms, ammunition, and the different manufactures of India: a little grain is also brought down from Abyssinia. They have, in their own country, plenty of goats and oxen: the sea supplies them with an inexhaustible variety of fish of the finest kinds; so that their living is by no means bad: game also seems in the greatest plenty. Water at Arkeko is not very good but abundant. On the island of Massowah are about thirty tanks, which are filled in the rainy season; they are kept closed, and are, I believe, private property.

As might be supposed, it was impossible for an attentive traveller, such as Lord V. to navigate these seas without forming an opinion on the veracity and judgment of the late Mr. Bruce. We are sorry to say, that both Lord V. and Mr. Salt treat as fables or falsities much of what that traveller has stated in reference to himself and his personal adventures. They declare in explicit terms their conviction of his want of integrity; while, at the same time, they produce evidence completely corroborative of many of those assertions and accounts in his volumes, which were

the most pointed at, as objects of incredulity and ridicule. Bruce's voyage *down the Red Sea*, is certainly not the best part of his volumes; but Lord V. asserts that he never performed it: yet what should induce him to foist into genuine narrative, such a fictitious excursion, is beyond conception. Personal vanity could have but little share in such deception, since many British captains trade to these parts, and could easily have exposed the deceit.

This will with greater propriety come under our consideration, when reporting on Mr. Salt's visit to Abyssinia: and as that is principally included in the third volume, we must defer our further remarks to a following article. We may however, observe, that our travellers met with men of much the same cast of character as to selfishness, deceit, and intolerance, as Bruce describes; and who might, had occasion offered, have proved themselves very fair counterparts to their predecessors. But, the state of things is essentially different now, from what it was thirty years ago. The pride of the Crescent is humbled: the religion of Mahomet has lost its power, though not its bigotry: the strength of the professors of Christianity is better known, in Arabia; and especially that of the British empire, by reason of our conquests, and extensive dominions in India, so that, on the whole, a British traveller, and certainly a British nobleman, under the especial patronage of the governor-general of India, would meet with fewer prevarications and oppositions, than a private gentleman might experience formerly. The rank of our author, alone, would protect him from various insults; and the liberality it was in his power to shew would induce some to refrain from molesting him, while it would convert others into his well-wishers, if not into his friends. It appears, also, that our travellers were better fitted out for their expedition than Bruce was for his: but the great source of error in Bruce was (as we apprehend, speaking charitably) the trusting too much to memory, which after a lapse of years deceived him. Had he arranged and published his travels speedily after his return home, they would have exhibited much fewer *inaccuracies*, which is a gentler term for what others have deemed *falsities*, and have described, as not, on his part, accidental, but wilful.

A Narrative of the Campaign of the British Army in Spain, commanded by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, K. B. &c. &c. &c. Authenticated by Official Papers and Original Letters, by James Moore, Esq. 4to. pp. 324. Price £1. 10s. Johnson, London, 1809.

Letters from Portugal and Spain; comprising an Account of the Operations of the Armies under their Excellencies Sir Arthur Wellesley and Sir John Moore, from the Landing of the Troops in Mondego Bay to the Battle at Corunna. Illustrated with Engravings by Heath, Fittler, Warren, &c. from Drawings made on the Spot by Adam Neale, M.D. F.L.S. Member of the College of Physicians; and Physician to His Majesty's Forces. 4to. pp. 480. Price £2. 2s. Phillips, London, 1809.

Letters from Portugal and Spain, written during the March of the British Troops under Sir John Moore. With a Map of the Route, and appropriate Engravings; by an Officer. 8vo. pp. 320. Price 9s. Longman and Co., London, 1809.

"KNOWLEDGE," says the great Bacon, "IS POWER:" and this maxim is true generally, if not universally. We are friends to knowledge. We are well persuaded that the greater part of the calamities, which late years have seen crowding on this quarter of the globe, have been the result of Ignorance. Perverseness has indeed slain its thousands: but has not the imbecility of uninformed politics slain its ten thousands? We doubt whether want of penetration has really been so detrimental to the cause of social order as want of information. We have seen sovereigns who did not know where was the strength of their own dominions: others, we have seen, who did not know by what means to avail themselves of the strength they had discovered: we have seen people who did not know who were their real friends; and, when the approach of troubles bewildered their understandings, we have seen them murder their honest leaders, and follow to chains and slavery those who beguiled them by flattery and falsehood. If there be no "royal road to geometry," neither is

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there any "royal road" to knowledge. No man is born knowing, by descent: nor made knowing, by office: nor is, *ipso facto*, knowing, by prescription. Whoever desires knowledge must dig for it in the mine; must labour with his own hands; must refine the ore himself: after many repetitions of the process of purification and sublimation, he may properly call that, and that only, his own, which he has acquired by exertion, assiduity, and perseverance. This voluntary slavery not many will undertake: they receive from their instructors a smattering, a superficiality, a tinsel of knowledge, in the glitter of which they pride themselves, and while they can preserve an awful distance from beholders, it passes for solid, and all is well;—but, if, unhappily, it be brought to the test by the severity of circumstances, the worthlessness of such finery is speedily detected, and the voice of admiration is exchanged for the hoot of contempt.

We have heard it observed, that the PANORAMA had dealt strokes of uncommon severity on those who *should* be knowing, because the duties of their office required the exercise of knowledge. We answer, that a sense of decorum directs our animadversions, we hope, at all times, and on every topic; and from this they receive a force, which is more likely to be of lasting benefit to our country than if they had been rude or rough, prejudiced or personal.

If, on the present subject, we have been severe, it is the result of conviction: our access to original sources of information has convinced us that it is necessary somebody should step forward and retrieve the character of this country,—not for courage, nor for military skill, properly speaking, but for understanding, intelligence, and information.

In support of these principles we shall take advantage of the works before us, to collect decisive evidence in proof of the advantages that might have been derived by our army acting in Portugal and Spain during 1808, from a competent geographical and statistical knowledge of the peninsula.

I. It would have enabled us to meet the enemy on terms of nearer equality: "The French," says Dr. Neale, "by the most minute attention to geographical and topographical details, have acquired

a method of combining a series of complicated movements with a degree of mathematical certainty—a thing never before attempted. *With each corps d'armée are two or three men, named IMPERIAL GEOGRAPHERS, who, with the largest and best maps of Europe under their eyes, direct the march of every detachment, and compute the half hours, nay, minutes, which will be necessary to effect each movement.* Hence their attacks are characterised by a simultaneous impulse and rapidity, which, at first sight, appears astonishing." p. 340.—Is this true?—And has no similar effort of science been made on the part of Britain to meet the effects of this system? Then let those, who ought to appreciate the value of it, blush and repent. Is Britain a dark, unscientific island, incapable of producing men of equal study and learning with the French? Are we still the barbarians which Cæsar found our ancestors?—It is true, they *cuffed* the Romans on their own shores: they were not deficient in courage; but *Britons of the present day should be superior to their continental foes as much in SKILL and SCIENCE as they are in bravery.* Dr. Neale pushes this opinion even to a censure on the memory of Sir John Moore; for he says expressly: "During our retreat, should it not have been known that it was impossible for the enemy to get between us and the sea by any lateral road on our left, and that before he could come round our right, he must have beaten and dispersed Generals Crawford and Alton's brigade, and the Marquis de la Romana's army? *Sir John Moore, it is presumed, would not have retreated so rapidly through the strongest country in Europe, had it not been from a defect of knowledge such as that of which I speak.*"—By-the-bye, Dr. N. possessed no very superior geography, himself, to boast of; for, to judge by a hint that "Jeffries (Jefferys, we suppose) appears to be inaccurate in this part of Portugal," (p. 192), it may be thought that he trusted to the works of a geographer who has been dead nearly or quite forty years.

If we may depend on private information, Sir John might have taken the position of Chaves and Braganza, by a simple movement, *without retreating*; which position was afterwards taken by the Marquis de la Romana. Here he

might have defied Buonaparte and all his myriads. We admit that the rapid march of the English army *disorganized the French army*: and that the French thought only of following the main body of the English; whereby General Crawford, and, afterwards, the Marquis de la Romana, escaped without notice. Yet the question returns, could a battle in contemplation of this position have been more destructive than a march so incessant was?

The importance of this movement was not, we acknowledge, wholly unknown to our general; for private information from another quarter enables us to add the following statement: "About the period when Sir John commenced his retreat, the Marquis of Villadorata was sent with a corps of 5000 Spaniards to occupy the important passes of the Puebla de la Senabria, a town which stands on the confines of Leon and the Gallicias, and which protected the flank of the English army. They are so strong by nature, that a slight degree of military science and a few troops would render them utterly impregnable. The Marquis, instead of occupying the passes, retreated to Orense, and a Spanish battalion, which he left behind, was only prevented from following his example by a positive order from the Marquis de la Romana.—*From the NON-OCCUPATION OF THESE PASSES, proceeded in a great degree the rapid retreat and consequent loss of our army.*" This fact is not stated in Mr. Moore's history of his brother's campaign. What would have been the consequence, if a "few British troops" had been ordered to hold these passes?—We understand that they would have given Sir John the choice of *four* routes by which to retreat.

II. Another instance of gross want of knowledge in our army is the almost incredible fact, mentioned by Dr. N. p. 160. "I am sorry to tell you, that, owing to the ignorance of our army, on first entering Portugal, *MANY olive plantations were sadly injured by our men, who taking them for a species of black willow, CUT THEM DOWN TO BOIL THEIR KETTLES, AND BUILD CAMP HUTS.* By the time we reached Torres Vedras, the value and nature of the tree being discovered, general orders were issued to prevent a repetition of this trespass." In order to enable our readers to form some

judgment on the great value of a plantation of olive trees, we subjoin the Dr's. account of such articles.

The country which we have passed since we left Santarem is extremely productive in oil. The vine and the olive, indeed, constitute the chief agricultural riches of Portugal. The Portuguese olives are said to be smaller than those of Spain, but to produce an oil of better quality.

The olive-tree is propagated by two modes, either by cuttings or sets, or by being engrafted on the wild olive, which is common here, and called *azumbejeira*. The tree produced by the former method will yield fruit, I am told, at the expiration of the seventh year; that produced by the latter requires not less than fourteen years, but the trunks of these are much more durable.

So, then, our British ignoramuses ruined their friends, the poor Portuguese cultivators, for seven or fourteen years to come, by this—inadvertency!

III. An inadvertency of an equally lasting nature was the determination of the British to obtain, by purchase or force, the bullocks of the Portuguese in the provinces. These animals, it should be recollected, are the draught cattle of the districts; they draw the plough, they carry the produce to market, and drag the wain, as necessary: they are, in fact, the only means of conveyance from place to place. Should an army of Tartars overrun Britain and eat up all our horses,—could a few dollars, paid in return, be taken as an equivalent? How many thousands of peasants would be deprived of bread?

—Yet, our people very sagaciously wondered, that when they approached a village in the mountains, the people drove off their cattle! During how many years must the labourers draw the plough themselves, ere they can replace the consumption occasioned by the late military operations in their country? We learn from Dr. N., that though corn was deficient in some places, as between Astorga and Lugo, yet “the hills are covered with sheep:”—Could not the soldiers subsist on mutton?

IV. Will it be believed, that the British army knew nothing, absolutely nothing, of the climate of the country into which it was about to advance? Were there no Portuguese at Lisbon, who could have described the snows of their mountains, and the state of their frontier passes in the months of November and Decem-

ber, the depth of winter! Or, did the sagacious leaders of our troops conclude, because they found the air of Lisbon hot, that therefore the whole atmosphere of Portugal, no matter what were the elevation of the country, would be equally glowing? In fact, we can hardly form any idea of the increased sensations of piercing cold, which *must* be felt in travelling from sultry plains to bleak mountains, [or *vice versa*, the fainting heats experienced by those arriving from the mountains in the plains]. But it may be somewhat illustrated by allusion to one of the torments of Milton's hell:

——the parching air

Burns froze, and cold performs th' effect of fire.

—They feel by turns the bitter change
Of fierce extremes, extremes by change more
fierce,

From beds of raging fire to starve in ice,
Immoveable, infix'd and frozen round.

Something not unlike this property of Pandemonium was felt by the “Officer,” if we may credit his statement:

Having so lately left the scorching suns of Lisbon, and the more delightful atmosphere of Placentia, you will not be surprised that we should find these snow-clad regions insufferably cold. Even this valley, which was somewhat more tolerable than the heights, was rendered indescribably chill by the blasts from the mountains. Perhaps you will scarcely credit it, that in Aldea Nueva we felt *eight degrees of frost*.

Not any of us being apprised that we should encounter such severity, I fear that all the officers are in a similar predicament with myself; and I have not brought an article of warm clothing with me. As to the poor soldiers, they stand a good chance of being transformed into moving icicles, in marching from quarter to quarter. A few of our benevolent ladies' flannel jackets would be of use here. Indeed (IGNORAMUSES that we were, not better to inform ourselves) we did not harbour a thought that in a country so famous for glowing suns we could ever experience such hyperborean blasts.

As to the want of intelligence, and other inconveniencies arising from the difficulties of conveyance, &c. we have hinted some thoughts on them in Panorama, Vol. VI. p. 1025, and they were equally felt by the opposing armies. In short, Spain is not England, and that explains the mystery.

Whenever the history of Buonaparte's

campaigns in Spain, *faithfully written*, shall appear, we doubt not, but what he also will complain in his turn of Spanish indifference and apathy: to which he may add, the insufficiency of treason itself to accomplish his purposes. In fact, we strongly suspect, that the traitor Morla, who did all in his power to delude the British army into inevitable destruction, was, nevertheless, contrary to his intention, the cause of its escape. Had Buonaparte, after routing the Spanish armies, been acquainted with the real situation of Sir John Moore, he might have attacked him with great advantage, *before his advance to Madrid*: this was the Corsican's first blunder. His second was, the inference, that sending a corps to Badajoz, would force the English general to retire on Lisbon; whereas, in the event, this corps was recalled, to assist in surrounding the English, after Buonaparte had discovered that they were *not retreating*, contrary to information given him by Morla; who, though informed of the English commander's intention from himself, yet in this instance drew erroneous inferences from his communication.

We are to consider the first of the publications before us as a vindication of the character of Sir John Moore by fraternal affection. It is therefore entitled to great indulgences. That a brother should *not* see some imperfections in his near relation; and that he should see his excellencies in the most favourable point of view, is perfectly natural. We do not think, that all Mr. Moore's observations are borne out by facts, to the extent he assumes. He does not sufficiently place himself in the situations of those whom he considers as having contributed to mislead his brother. He makes by far too little allowance for the effect of Morla's treason, and the *systematic* deception connected with it. Indeed, when a man of Morla's distinction, filling the important post of Intendant of the war department, has sold himself to the enemy, what less than total ruin can be expected? Yet total ruin did not ensue: so that, in this instance, the impolicy of the Spanish Junta, in not placing a chief at the head of the army, was salutary: for, if Morla had been that chief!—

Now, if the Junta were deceived, and deceived Mr. Frere, who was justified in considering information communicated

from that body as authentic, then but a moderate share of blame attaches to that gentleman's errors:—errors, which his recent arrival in Spain had not afforded him means to guard against, or to rectify.

Sir John Moore kept a journal of his proceedings; and with an exactness unusual in a military man, he preserved every official paper, or letter of importance, which he received, together with copies of those he wrote. This custom is highly commendable: we have on sundry occasions benefited by it, when adopted by other officers. We deem such papers, the most authentic possible; and free from the imputation to which even official documents are sometimes liable, of a selection of terms, with certain purposes in view. The introduction of our lamented General's correspondence with his coadjutors, native and foreign, is an unimpeachable manner of doing justice to his memory.

If we may believe Dr. Neale, p. 247, the "personal quarrel of Sir John with Lord C—— immediately before he sailed for Portugal, was a notorious circumstance, and much talked of" in the army when at Salamanca.

The secretary of state's orders to Sir John to serve in Portugal as *third* in command, after having acted as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and in Sweden, are *felt* by Mr. Moore as a degradation of his brother; and he observes, that "there are few generals in the British service who would not have resigned upon such treatment." For this non-resignation Sir John is entitled to double honour.

The history of the battle of Corunna, with that of the last moments of Sir John Moore's life, is particularly narrated, as might be expected, in his brother's volume; yet we are somewhat surprised, that he has wholly omitted to notice the *forward movement* of a part of the British army, which could not behold the approach of the French, without feeling that ardour which marks our countrymen. That in consequence of this spontaneous, uncommanded advance, Sir John reaped all the advantage from his position, originally in his contemplation, we do not affirm.

Dr. Neale was attached to Brig.-Gen. Anstruther's brigade, which landed at Peniche, August 19, and joined the British

forces previous to the battle of Vimiera, on the 21st. The Dr. saw that battle: he afterwards visited Lisbon; accompanied the corps into Spain, and on its retreat to Corunna. He states in clear terms the reasonings of the British officers on various occasions; these are not always favourable to the commander-in-chief, whose critical and embarrassing situation excites the Dr's. sympathy on many occasions. His volume contains interesting observations on the country and the people, he visited. What could induce the Dr. to suffer his bookseller to eke it out by an account of the *previous* public services of Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the middle of it; and a reprint of the papers of the Spanish correspondence submitted to the House of Commons, at the end of it, we cannot conceive. Those papers are, very properly, added at the end of Mr. Moore's "Campaign."

The "Officer's Letters" have sufficient marks of authenticity: they paint in very lively colours the hopes and fears of the military engaged in this expedition: they are the production of a man of sense; and although he writes as from himself, only, yet we can perceive, by comparing his sentiments with those reported by Dr. Neale, that he speaks the general feelings of the army. In fact, these works corroborate each other's evidence; they describe the same people, and the same country, *at the same time*, which we consider as important in estimating their respective accounts. To those of our readers, who prefer a costly book, we recommend Dr. Neale; to those who decline the handsome quarto, we recommend the humbler octavo.

We shall on this occasion arrange our remarks in that order which we presume may afford the most distinct view of the general subject: not without reference also, to the *good of our country*, which, in our opinion, may be essentially promoted by attention to some of the observations incidentally furnished by one or other of these writers.

MILITARY NOTICES.

Mr. Moore very justly observes, that

It is proper to remark here, that British armies are little experienced in the business of a long campaign on shore. Our warfare has usually been carried on by maritime expeditions: and we are extremely defective in

the organization of the departments which are requisite for the field; the Commissariat particularly is inferior to that of France. But no part of military affairs was unknown to the General; he was capable of forming, in some degree, what was deficient; and, though he complains of the inexperience of some of the departments, he writes with approbation of their zeal and exertions.

The whole army could not be subsisted on the road by Elvas; no magazines having been formed for such a body of troops. When the Spanish Commissary General was consulted on this subject, and when the quantity of meat required by the British army was explained to him, he computed, that were they to be supplied with the rations specified, *in three months all the oxen would be consumed, and very few hogs would be left in the country.*

There was also a great want of money, from which excessive inconveniences resulted. It had been supposed that government bills would have been accepted. But *promissory notes do not obtain credit in Spain and Portugal, as in England.* At Guarda, the chief magistrate refused to procure provisions without regular payments, and the peasantry had a dread of paper money. These difficulties were, however, surmounted, but not without great expence.

May not these particulars, also, be added to those adduced in proof of blameable ignorance, on the part of the British?

That Sir John was aware of the difficulties of the undertaking to march into Spain, is evident from his letters written early in his progress; indeed, he seems to have had no great expectation of a brilliant issue, from the very first.

He writes to Mr. Frere, from Salamanca, Nov. 16.

"My position here is a bad one, inas-
"much as my movements in it are confined,
"and leave nothing but a barren country to
"retire upon. As the corps come to me
"from such opposite directions, Corunna
"and Madrid, I cannot move towards one,
"without increasing my distance, and forsak-
"ing the other; and whilst they are each
"marching towards me, if I am forced to
"fall back, they will both risk to be de-
"stroyed."

And again on the 19th of that month:

"The scenes which Colonel Graham de-
"scribes, in his letters, as passing at the
"head-quarters of the central Spanish army,
"are deplorable. The imbecility of the
"Spanish government exceeds belief. The
"good-will of the inhabitants, whatever it
"may be, is of little use whilst there exists
"no ability to bring it into action."

"I am in communication with no one Spanish army; nor am I acquainted with the intentions of the Spanish government, or of any of its generals. Castanos, with whom I was put in correspondence, is deprived of his command at the moment I might have expected to hear from him; and La Romana, with whom I suppose I am now to correspond (for it has not been officially communicated to me) is absent—God knows where. In the meantime, the French are within four marches of me, whilst my army is only assembling: in what numbers they are, I cannot learn. No channels of intelligence have been opened to me; and I have not been long enough in the country to procure them myself."

Mr. Moore observes, that

The difficulty of obtaining intelligence was one of the great embarrassments which the English had to contend with; and, what was quite unexpected, the Spanish generals complained as much of this as the English.

It was excessively difficult to learn the truth by private means, and the public official reports were uniformly false.

Sir David Baird complains of the same deficiency: this, however, was common to the French with the British: but there was a much worse evil, acting with the greatest energy, though unsuspected, in favour of the enemy. This *sap* was more fatal than open battery in breach.

Gen. Hope writes from Madrid to Sir John Moore:—

"The only result of this conference that can be worth communicating to you is, that it is the decided opinion of Morla, and stated by him as what the government also wish, that in case of the British force being now prevented from forming a junction, for the purpose of advancing to undertake active offensive operations, a junction of whatever part of that force it may be practicable to bring together should take place in THE CENTRE OF SPAIN."

On this Mr. Moore accurately remarks:

Had it been followed, the British army, which was too small to cope with the French even when combined, must have been separated; and that portion which should approach the centre of Spain would have become an easy prey to Buonaparte; while the remainder would have been too weak to have been efficacious.

This inference receives confirmation from an anecdote related by "the Officer:"

One of the French officers, our prisoner, said to me during our retreat: "Your coun-

try and your general little know how nearly your army was becoming ours by purchase."

I answered: "No Englishman would thus sell his honour."

"No, your Spanish friends."

It instantly struck me that Morla, who sold his conscience and the capital, and with that his country, was to have drawn us also into the snare! How ought we to thank the memory of our commander that we were not thus made a prey!

It must be confessed, that the inducements to Sir John to advance in favour of Madrid were extremely powerful; and great honour is due to his penetration in complying with them *prudently*. He did not however, take this step *ex animo*: although suspicion of treason seems never to have entered his mind. It was fortunate that Charmilly (an Emigrant) was the person sent to confer with him: his extraction was that of which Sir John "always had some dislike;" and of which he says—"I have prejudices against all that class": consequently, he did not disclose his intentions.

Sir John writes to Mr. Frere, Dec. 23, from Sahagun, immediately before his intended attack on Soult:—

"The movement I am making is of the most dangerous kind. I not only risk to be surrounded every moment by superior forces, but to have my communication intercepted with the Galicias. I wish it to be apparent to the whole world, as it is to every individual of the army, that we have done every thing in our power in support of the Spanish cause; and that we do not abandon it, until long after the Spaniards had abandoned us."

NUMBERS OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES.

There are no certain documents to ascertain what were the actual numbers of the French army which invaded Spain.

Buonaparte announced that his intention was to carry there 200,000 men; and the French officers who were taken prisoners believed that their army consisted of fully that number.

The following statement shews that in this there was probably little or no exaggeration.

Various accounts agree in calculating the French force in Spain, in autumn 1808, which was stationed behind the Ebro, at.....	45,000
There were at the same time, in the town of Barcelona, and in the province of Catalonia.....	15,000

Carried forward 60,000

Brought forward	60,000
According to the intercepted letter from the governor of Bayonne to Marshal Jourdan, there would enter Spain by Bayonne, between 16th October and 16th November,	72,000
An army, chiefly from Italy, entered Catalonia about the same period	15,000
Junot's division entered in the beginning of December	30,000
	<hr/>
	177,000

From reports there is reason to believe, that there were other French corps besides the above, which would make the numbers nearly accord with Buonaparte's declaration.

It is not however to be imagined, that there ever was at one period so great an effective French force as the above; for deaths and casualties always occasion a great reduction of the numbers of an army.

Considerable pains have been taken to ascertain what was the real British force which entered Spain; for a very false estimate may be made by examining only the total numbers of official reports. After an accurate examination it is found, that the whole effective force of the corps which marched from Corunna under Sir David Baird consisted of 9550 men; and of those which proceeded from Portugal was 18,416; making altogether an army of 25,631 infantry and 2450 cavalry. The artillery was numerous, but of too small a calibre; including a brigade of useless three-pounders, it amounted to fifty guns.

It is now requisite to point out the plan which was adopted by Buonaparte. The particulars were disclosed by his movements; but exact information has also been obtained through Major Napier of the 50th regiment. This officer at the battle of Corunna was stabbed in the body by a bayonet, and wounded in the head by a sword, yet he defended his life till quarter was promised him. When a prisoner he was treated most handsomely by the Duke of Dalmatia. He dined with Marshal Ney frequently, who, as well as General La Borde, the Chief of l'Etat Major, and other officers of rank, frankly told him the design and sentiments of the Emperor. When Buonaparte received intelligence that the British were moving to the Duero, he said: "Moore is the only general now fit to contend with me; I shall advance against him in person."

Orders were then sent to the Duke of Dalmatia to give way, if attacked, and to decoy the British to Burgos, or as far eastward as possible; and at the same time to push on a corps towards Leon, on their left flank: and, should they attempt to retreat,

he was ordered to impede this by every means in his power. The corps on the road to Badajoz was stopped, and ordered to proceed towards Salamanca; while he (Buonaparte) himself moved rapidly with all the disposable force at Madrid, and the Escorial, directly to Benavente. Neither Buonaparte nor any of his generals had the least doubt of surrounding the British with between 60 and 70,000 men before they could reach Galicia.

The British general penetrated this plan; and determined on a retreat, before Buonaparte's intention could be executed. This determination was wise: but the *total* or *final* nature and extent of the retreat was not satisfactory to many of the veteran officers of the army.

POWER OF MORAL CAUSES.

It is perhaps, but seldom, that the influence of feelings, the feelings of the human mind, its sympathies and passions, can be so clearly traced on the conduct of an army, as in the present instance. We have had repeated occasion to caution our countrymen against the indulgence of too ardent and exquisite sensations. It may safely be asserted, that if the *advancing* fervour of our troops had been moderated by the tepid counsels of prudence, the *retreating* despondency to which they abandoned themselves would never have occurred. As this subject is curious, and interesting, as a part of the history of the human race, we shall introduce it in the language of the "Officer."

Our right column had began its march, and all the rest, in high spirits, were impatiently counting the moments until the word should be given for their starting also.

Every heart beat high with a resistless courage that longed to rush into the battle. Victory seemed to wave them from the hills. Already they heard the shout of their country on the news of this glorious day; and with the eager trembling of unloosed hounds in sight of their prey, they impatiently awaited the order of release which was to send them like bolts of death upon their enemies.

Think then what was our blank, when, at this moment of high-wrought enthusiasm, the order was declared that all must return to their quarters! Every countenance was changed; the proud glow on their cheeks was lost in a fearful paleness; the strongly-braced arm sunk listlessly to the side; a few murmurs were heard, and the army of England was no more. Its spirit was fled; and what appeared to me a host of heroes with anticipated success triumphing in each eye, now dispers-

ed from before me as the mere machines of war, men in arms without hope, wish, or energy. In my life I never witnessed such an *instantaneously withering effect* upon any body of living creatures. A soldier can easily stimulate himself to seek *glory even in the cannon's mouth*; but to withdraw when she courts his embrace, is a species of self-denial he is not fond of practising. The men, if I may be allowed to use a poetical comparison, having heard the order, slowly departed from their late exulting station like a once effulgent cloud from which the sun has withdrawn its beams, rolling down the mountain in dark and heavy gloom.....

The army in no respect seemed the remains of the same we had brought from Portugal. Its appearance, its discipline, were gone. You could not suppose that the officers it was before so ready to obey, commanded it now; all deference to their orders was lost; and it was with the greatest difficulty that we could deter the men from not only pillaging, but committing every excess which is hardly excusable in an enemy. Even with all our exertions, *we saw villages and houses burning in all directions*; some put in that condition by negligence, but many I must say, by the *wantonness of our refractory men*. The poor cottagers were plundered; and multitudes of homeless, destitute people were continually hastening to the officers as they came up, imploring them for a redress which was out of their power to bestow. Alas! our pity and regret were all we had to offer; and they retired in an anguish, the recollection of which even now wrings my soul. But it is not compassion alone which excites what is now passing in my breast; it is shame for dishonoured England—dishonoured by the indignant despair of her troops, even while her own faithful hand was opened to abundantly succour the nation in which we suffered. It is true, we have been deceived, abandoned in Spain; but the treachery or weakness of others should be no lesson to teach us base retaliation. Every officer with the army feels in this respect as I do; and are more grieved at such misconduct in our troops than by all their other misfortunes.

So great was the terror their violences created, these firings of houses, these plunderings of property, that we even spread a desert before us. As soon as the peasantry heard of our approach they fled; and often on our arrival in a place we found it deserted. The road leading to the town whence I now address you was covered with these unhappy fugitives, both male and female of every age.

This is a melancholy picture of the ravages committed by *friends*: that it is not overcharged appears demonstrably from the other volumes: and it bears no

proportion to the calamities *purposely* inflicted by the French. General Loison, as a farewell salutation to one town, shot forty of its principal inhabitants. His name, with the names of other French executioners, make the remaining inhabitants of many places shudder.

Yet could our army, as if by magic, return to duty when recalled to combat

During this affair nothing could exceed my admiration of the conduct of our men, but the transcendent courage, coolness, and steadiness of our officers. All seemed like a race started from the dead. The moment they heard the shout of battle, their ardour burst forth as if they had never known despondence, never felt fatigue. The poor drooping individual who the instant before was lagging along the road, and leaning on any accidental support, as if to sustain him a moment from the death to which he was sinking,—no sooner heard that an attack was to be made, than springing from the earth, forgetting his misery, and newly inspired with life, his strong sinews grasped his ready bayonet, and he pressed forward to join his party or regiment now hot in the contest.

It was a sight that filled every officer with redoubled animation.

In these actions I saw the demonstration of my opinion respecting the recent disorder of our men. IT WAS DESPAIR; it was all that makes a soldier hold down his head and forget his responsibility to military law, indeed to any law. But now that honour again presented herself, each man fell into his line of duty; every man became obedient, and as ready to submit to the strictest discipline as when in the fullest tide of success, in the ample enjoyment of every hope and every comfort.

Dr. Neale confirms this statement: He says, p. 234, at Salamanca, "The long march which our troops have so lately performed, seems to have been of essential service to them; and I have observed, *with some degree of surprise, but with the greatest pleasure, that since our arrival here NOT A SINGLE SOLDIER HAS BEEN IN A STATE OF INTOXICATION.* On turning to the Dr's. pages 277, &c. we find instances of the most outrageous conduct, by these very troops, on their retreat. But, we rather chuse to select from Mr. Moore their transgressions in point of sobriety; for drunkenness, we know, may be justly deemed the inlet to all other vices: and it forms the proper contrast to that behaviour which we have seen so strongly commended.

The scene of drunkenness that presented itself at Villa Franca was disgusting. The stragglers from the preceding divisions so crowded the houses, that there was hardly accommodation for the reserve: while groups of the half-naked and unfortunate peasants belonging to the Marquis of Romana completed the confusion.

As the French dragoons galloped through the long line of stragglers, *they slashed them with their swords mercilessly to the right and left: and these men were so insensible from liquor, as neither to make resistance, nor get out of the road.*

At Villafranca the Commissaries reported, that the magazines had been plundered, stores of wine had been broke open, and a great quantity of forage and provisions spoiled. One man, who was detected in committing these atrocities, was made an example of, in the hope of preventing such crimes in future: and, to convince the soldiers of the miserable consequences of their drunkenness, and of quitting their corps, *some of those stragglers, who had been shockingly mangled by the cavalry, were shewn through the ranks.*

After this, is it permitted to British politicians to sit by their fire-sides, and wonder that the Spaniards forsook their habitations at the approach of our army!

It does not follow, from these remarks, that we vindicate the insensibility of those provinces in which our army acted, to the calls of honour and patriotism. We have no such intention: and we have already explained the opposite characters of the inhabitants of the different climates of this country. The people of Cadiz, for instance, are certainly energetic, or they could not afford an object of comparison as stated by Dr. Neale, describing the inhabitants of Corunna:

The people here are more friendly to us than the inhabitants of the other cities of Spain which I have seen. Several officers, who were at Cadiz with General Spencer, say *they resemble the inhabitants of that city in spirit and enthusiasm.* The streets are crowded with persons of both sexes, and of every age and rank, occupied in contributing to the defence of the ramparts, by mounting the guns, and distributing the shot and ammunition.

We cannot better describe the character of many of the Spaniards in the northern provinces, than by a paragraph of a letter of Dr. Neale, written from Salamanca.

An old Irishman, who had lived thirty-five years in Spain, lately said to a friend of

mine here—"You must not trust too much to the Spaniards. I believe they always mean well, but they bluster, and after much bragging, and many big words, like a passionate child, they scold themselves to sleep. This is their character in the common transactions of life. But as to their army, it is a little otherwise. During the last thirty-five years, I have watched its progress, and know it well: when they have had muskets, they generally want cannon; if they have powder, they often are without flints; if they are well fed, then they are naked; if they get shoes, they want a loaf of bread; if the soldiers would fight, the officers are unwilling; and when the generals wish to have an engagement, the men are sure to run away. In short, my dear countryman, such is the Spanish army, and what, in the name of wonder, can I expect from them now? Only this: that they will leave you to your fate, to get back to your ships as fast as you can; and you may think yourselves very fortunate, if in the way they do not put their knives into your men, whom they already denominate a pack of miserable heretics, and curse for their unasked assistance, in entering their magnificent country."

Such are the sentiments of Dr. O'Leary. I repeat them as he stated them to my friend M^r. Leod, and leave you to make your own comments.

We should be glad to obtain some correct notice of the loss of lives, suffered by the French, in their unprincipled invasion of the Peninsula: this never will be accurately known; that it has been enormous, may be fairly inferred from a multitude of circumstances. We collect a few hints on this subject from Dr. N.

The forced marches made by the French troops, at different periods, during their stay in this country, appear almost incredible. A corps of troops (all *voltigeurs*) marched from Bayonne to Lisbon in thirty days.

The little value which the French officers set on their soldiers' lives, is equally astonishing. On their march from Lisbon to Evora, to quell a revolt of the Portuguese, they lost from sickness, fatigue, and assassination, four hundred men.

I have hitherto without success, endeavoured to obtain correct information as to the amount of the French troops which entered Portugal and Lisbon. The natives of the country assert, what indeed the French themselves admit, that their army has been thinned, in a most incredible manner, by assassination. The French Generals, however, appear to consider France as an inexhaustible nursery for soldiers.

At Torres Vedras too I learnt, that the

peasantry there, taking advantage of the state of debility to which they were reduced, dispatched great numbers of them, whenever they caught them straggling in small parties about the villages.

We add another passage; the perusal of which suggests both pity and blame, mingled with a desire to profit, even from our enemy.

Our dragoons complain much of their new-fashioned fur caps, which, from being top-heavy, either tumbled off during the charge, or were cut down by the heavy French swords, like so much cartridge-paper. In consequence of this cockcomb cap, several of our men are dreadfully cut in the head.

The French helmet, is excellent. It is of the old Roman shape, with a high crest, from which hangs a quantity of black horse hair. The composition of it is a strong plate of brass; and I have now in my possession one bearing the marks of four sabre cuts, not one of which had penetrated to the scalp beneath. Indeed I have examined all the wounded with attention, and find, that while our men are most desperately wounded about the face and head, there is not a single Frenchman cut deeper than the hairy scalp. You perceive what an immense advantage this gives the wearer of a helmet, over the wearer of a fur cap; and I do hope that this new fashion may be laid aside immediately. Many of the French, on the other hand, are in a deplorable condition, from the effects of the weather. I have had their boots ripped from many, who had not been able to take them off for a week. Their feet are in a state of complete mortification.

You may hence judge of the waste of life that characterises the French army. "*Monsieur le Médecin, nous mourons ici en Espagne comme les mouches,*" was the answer I received from one of these poor wretches, a conscript of six months, when inquiring of the general state of the French army.

Dismissing now the political and military topics of these volumes, we shall insert some of those descriptions of the people and their manners, which came under the notice of our—Travellers.

I have (says Dr. N.) examined with attention the celebrated chapel of St. John the Baptist, which is certainly a *chef-d'œuvre* of magnificence. It is unfortunately placed in an old church dedicated to St. Roche; and much of its beauty is lost from the want of a sufficiency of light to distinguish its parts. There being only one window, which is at the extremity of the building, the few rays of light which enter are thrown obliquely past the Mosaic chapel, without illuminating it.

This chapel contains three very fine mosaic pictures, copied from the works of Raphael and Guido. That over the altar is the Annunciation, and on the right and left are the baptism of our Saviour by St. John, and the descent of the Holy Ghost. The altar is composed of lapis lazuli and amethyst, round which is a broad gold margin. The pavement is also wrought in mosaic; and the pillars are blocks of jasper, verd antique, Egyptian granite, lapis lazuli, and alabaster. The doors by which you enter this chapel are of brass, exquisitely wrought and gilt; in the centre is suspended a large golden lamp. I am afraid to mention the immense sum which this oratory is said to have cost. It was made at Rome for king John the Fifth; and after having been erected there, and consecrated by the Pope, was pulled down, and sent hither by sea.

Once I have seen a Portuguese play, but could not find enough of amusement to induce me to wish for a repetition. We are likewise exposed, in going home at midnight, to *cascades* from the windows of the inhabitants.

Junot had made some severe laws on this head; but since his departure, the inhabitants have relapsed into all their filthy customs.

Had one-half of the money paid for St. John the Baptist's chapel been laid out by king John, in the construction of common sewers, this city, (Lisbon,) might have been at this day as cleanly as any in Europe, and the name of his Majesty endeared to posterity, for having conferred so great a benefit on the inhabitants of this capital.

Beggary in this country is carried to a most extraordinary height; but there are two distinct classes of mendicants in Portugal: the mendicants of indigence, misery, and starvation, and those of superstition, arrogance, and hypocrisy. They carry on an eternal competition with each other; and so unequal are the weapons with which they fight, and so different their mode of waging war on the public purse, that you daily find, in all the large towns of the kingdom, the beggars of indigence expiring in the very streets where their opponents are among the best fed and best lodged inhabitants.

The former, though perishing with hunger and cold, seldom prefers a request. He casts his watery eye on the first benevolent countenance he beholds, and in silence awaits the result of that appeal. If he receives charity, he is grateful; if not, he raises his eyes to Heaven, and steals away to the dark corner which shelters him from the wind.

But a very different mode is adopted by the latter:—collected in a body of five or six persons, they arm themselves with a crucifix, or a wooden image, or a picture, and bearing a few lighted tapers, they sally forth, after sunset, through the streets of the towns, roaring

forth the most discordant notes in praise of St. Francis, or the Madonna; while a few imps, whom they keep in pay, and who are well instructed for the purpose, run before the procession, and with a large stone or huge cudgel thunder at the door of each house, till the owner, trembling for his locks and hinges, starts from his bed, curses the disturbers of his repose, and chucking a testoon, or a couple of vintains, out of his window, creeps back to his miserable straw pallet, and wishes from the bottom of his soul that the whole crew of Franciscans, Benedictines, and barefooted Carmelites were in the lowest depth of purgatory.

At Castel Branco Dr. N. learned, that the Jews were the agents of the French in their system of *espionnage*, and in procuring supplies, &c. for the invaders. Is this one of the results of Buonaparte's Sanhedrim?

We find in these volumes many instances of good-nature and hospitality, among those who could afford it; and even the peasants do not appear to be naturally hard-hearted. To these we willingly do justice. Dr. Neale met with a reception from a Spanish *Medico* which does honour to his brother of the profession. This gentleman had in his library the works of Brown and Cullen; but we are sorry to remark, that he read them only in French editions: Huxham, Sydenham, and many other works of English Physicians, graced his shelves.

We select the following passage, as it unites the attention shewn by the inhabitants of a cottage, with that which was manifested by persons of a superior rank in life. It is also highly picturesque, and characteristic of the manners of the people, in these seldom-visited retreats.

At a village, called Siete Carreros, where I remained all night, I had great difficulty in procuring admission into any of their houses, owing, as I afterwards discovered, to the men being employed at some distance from this place in erecting a new bridge. However, by the mediation of my Swiss servant, who speaks Spanish fluently, I was at length admitted into a cottage, where I found a good fire, and procured some eggs and wine. At night the owner of the dwelling returned, and expressed great regret that he could not accommodate me with a bed. However, he succeeded in getting one for me in an adjoining house, belonging to the principal inhabitant of the village, which afforded me an opportunity of witnessing a novel, and, to me, an interesting sight, the interior of a Spanish

mansion, nearly, I suppose, in the same state as it might have existed in the beginning of the 17th century. The whole family, consisting of eight persons, were habited in the ancient Spanish costume; and every article of furniture accorded in fashion and antiquity with the appearance and manners of the proprietors.

As I contemplated the group surrounding the supper-table, I thought what a fine subject it would have afforded for the pencil of an artist.

The major domo was a tall, handsome, dark man; his wife a comely jolly brunette. Three fine children, a brace of greyhounds, and your humble servant, seated opposite to the lively hostess, and endeavouring to conceal the disgust he felt at the sausages swimming in oil and garlick, which she heaped on his plate, while she pressed him unceasingly to eat. In the back ground the domestics were amusing themselves in calculating the immense value of the hilt of my sword, the tassels of my hat, the epaulets and buttons of my coat, all of which they believed to be pure and solid gold. In short, I was viewed with unremitting wonder and delight; while, on the other hand, I felt as much amused at this picturesque aspect of human nature, amid the wilds of Leon.

After supper I was conducted to a chamber, where I found a clean and most comfortable bed; and at an early hour this morning I rose, and taking leave of my entertainers, who seemed much gratified by the present of an Indian silk handkerchief, which appeared to have particularly hit the fancy of the fair Spaniard; and, returning them many thanks for their hospitality, mounted my horse, and proceeded through Calzada to this place.

The Dr. did not always meet with equal civility: many of the beneficed clergy repulsed him: husbandmen who were themselves in want, could bestow little attention on others: and an army of 20,000 Britons earnest for roast beef, contributed to exhaust still further the already exhausted villagers. Says Dr. N.:—

Nothing can surpass the want of comfort or misery in which the people of this country live, or, I should say, exist, if I may be allowed to judge from what I have seen since I left Salamanca. Their clothes and linen ragged and threadbare; their persons shockingly filthy; houses nearly unfurnished; windows without glass; fuel dear and scarce; and their food consisting almost entirely of an execrable mess, called *gaspacho*, which they eat thrice a day. This is made of a mixture of vinegar, garlic, lamp-oil, and Cayenne pepper, mixed with boiling water, poured over a dishful of bread. Once a week,

(on Sundays, that is) they allow themselves, as a rarity, a bit of bacon or a sausage; and in this way they subsist all the year round. Their winters are as cold as their summers are dry and sultry. Their chief fuel consists of chaff or chopped straw, thrown over a few twigs; and, as they are unacquainted with the luxury of a pair of bellows, they are obliged to be eternally on their knees, blowing up the embers, if they happen to have any pot or jar on the fire; for they have almost no cooking utensil that is not of earth. Now and then you see a copper ladle, which is scoured very bright, and hung against the wall as an ornament. Knives, forks, and spoons are rare articles; consequently, they make use of their fingers, and clapping their mess on a low stool, round which they assemble like a set of Hottentots, they endeavour to satisfy the cravings of nature. It is melancholy to contemplate these extraordinary repasts in a country which the all-bountiful Creator has distinguished by so much fertility. Such, however, is the lot of the unfortunate Spaniard.

I must tell you (says the Dr.) that the people cannot help expressing the delight they feel at the abolition of the Inquisition, and the partial suppression of the monastic orders. Several neighbours of the gentleman at whose house I am, came this evening to pay him a visit, and were absolutely *capering about the room with joy*. One of these was a *cura*, or secular clergyman. I mention this to you, as it will give you an idea of the great popularity which this first act of the new monarchy is likely to give to Joseph Bonaparte.

The "Officer" seems to have met with equal vicissitudes in his change of quarters: sometimes he is frankly received by honest and hearty souls; at others bare walls and cold comforts are all he can obtain. He even describes the higher classes of society as insipid;—but he did not urge his fortune beyond a first attempt.

The city of Salamanca is extensive, containing at least 8,000 well-built houses, besides numerous monasteries, several elegant colleges, and splendid churches.—The cathedral, considered one of the finest in Spain, is a magnificent structure, but ornamented with ridiculous profusion. The west front is crowded with *basso-relievos*, and grotesque figures of every kind, intermixed with saintly legends and the fanciful twinnings of the vegetable world. The latter decoration is often adopted to supply the barren invention of the architect.

The interior of this holy structure is much superior to its exterior. It is simply ornamented, being of the latest and best style of Gothic; and is more admirable in this sober

garb, than were it overcharged with the labyrinth of rich work so commonly introduced in similar buildings. This bad taste injures the harmony of the scene; destroying the fine religious gloom of its vaulted passages, lofty columns, and well-ceiled roofs:—but modern affectation and ignorance never fail to ruin these beautiful specimens of antiquity by foolish additions and absurd amendments.

Some years ago its old spire fell; and, woeful to relate, a sort of dome supplies its place, finely fretted and pilastered within, and decorated at all points and corners with every gay colour, besides silver and gold, in a most abominable Greek-Dutch taste.—Such is the crown now placed on the fine and graceful summits of the Gothic arches. The body of the church has suffered in like manner; the choir being enclosed by a similar effort of perverted skill. Were we to separate these two modern works from the cathedral to which they are attached, we might admire their ingenuity; but when applied as they are, the only sentiment they excite is disgust.

Several small chapels in the aisles are enriched with good paintings, carvings, monuments, and other commemorations of our Saviour and the saints. A picture of Leonardo di Vinci, representing the Virgin and the infant Jesus, and executed in his best style, is in one of them. In another chapel, over an altar, is a delightful performance: the entombing of Christ; large, and in exquisite condition; full of beauty, fine colour, and worthy the Venetian school. I should suppose it a Titian—at any rate it would do honour to his pencil when even in the zenith of its power.

A vast range of walls and towers surround the town. On these embattled ruins many houses are erected, whose elevated situation, architecture, and grated windows, together with the enriched spires of the religious buildings shooting up behind the city, give it, to the approaching traveller, more the appearance of an eastern capital than of a town in the little kingdom of Leon.

The bridge, is of many arches; one half of the erection is Roman, and the other modern; but both are of great beauty. The city is built on an extensive plain; bleak, and almost treeless: nothing breaks the cheerless monotony, excepting here and there a village, until the eye meets the horizon hemmed in by huge mountains shrouded with snow.

What I have yet seen of the inhabitants does not awaken in me any very glowing idea of their charms. They seem cold and insipid as their landscapes. The nobles dress wretchedly; the females without taste, and no trace of a national costume; being equipped in bad imitation of what the French wore

twenty years ago. Waists extremely long, and thinly moulded, measure half the length of their persons (their stature being short) : and thus destroying all symmetry, transform the female form divine into that of some nondescript ugly animal. However, if the middle be reduced to a mere nothing in point of thickness, the ladies of all ranks, high and low, make up for the deficiency in another part of their persons.

The men (I mean the hidalgos or gentlemen) are continually involved in their mantles; under which they wear a sort of German great coat. A coloured silk handkerchief binds their neck; and every mark of indolence, dirt, and absence of water, attends them.

I paid a visit the other evening to the house of the Marquis of ———, where I found several females, but not one of them possessed any thing to interest. A little dance, with some music, assisted to enliven the hours which are passed without conversation or refreshment. In one corner of a large saloon sat a groupe of well-dressed donnas; in another, a similar assemblage of dons. Both parties encircled a sort of copper soup-dish, filled high with the embers of suffocating charcoal: the only means the natives have of heating themselves or their apartments. It may be agreeable to them, as "use doth breed a nature in a man;" but it never fails to give strangers a head-ach.

This was my first taste of Spanish society (for the honest folk who entertained us on our march are not to be honoured with so high a title!); and really I found it so stupid, so devoid of female graces on the part of the ladies, and of rational converse on the side of the men, that I have no wish to make a second attempt.

Our author's remarks on other interior accompaniments of the churches, are those of the protestant Briton who never was on the continent before.

The season of the year, the violence of the rains, the snows, &c. with their concomitants, brought our travellers acquainted rather with the dreary roughness than the majestic beauties of the mountainous track through which they travelled, yet they saw somewhat of alpine scenery and alpine management.

Towards the latter part of this day's journey we rode through extensive woods of the evergreen oak, in which we met several large herds of swine. The mode adopted here of feeding these animals is singular. A peasant, armed with a very long slender flail, made of light wood, marches at the head of this black squadron, and acts the part of a jackall,

by beating from the boughs of the oaks their mast, which drops in great abundance upon the ravenous group beneath. These testify their delight by forming a most sonorous chorus of grunting, accompanied by a rapid flourish of their slender appendages behind. Having exhausted the first tree, the peasant attacks others in succession, the swinish multitude following in a thick column, and throwing up a dense body of dust.

One track we mounted, bold and hazardous as the precipices of St. Gothard, and not at all inferior in sublimity. The rolling streams, which dashed from every chasm or time-worn furrow in the rock, were rendered doubly romantic by the thick chestnut-trees that overhang their edges; the autumnal tints of their yellow leaves made a fine contrast with their sober-hued neighbours, the cork and the olive.

The cork-tree so nearly resembles the oak in form and branching, even to a similar acorn, that, for some time, I mistook it for the same. When age has given the bark sufficient thickness for use, the natives peel it off from the bottom of the trunk up as high as the lowest limbs will permit; and when time recovers the naked wood with a clothing not inferior to the first, it is again stripped, and left to acquire new habiliments. So useful is this natural production, that even furniture is made of it; and in most of the cottages you see chairs and tables of no other composition: to a stranger they appear heavy in the extreme, but on raising them from the ground, the sensation is extraordinary on discovering their wonderful lightness. Roofs of dwellings are, in many places, laid over with this vegetable substance; it being found an impeneable preservative against the sweeping torrents which deluge this country in the rainy months.

There are many other incidental hints scattered in these volumes, which have attracted our attention, and which, in our opinion, are ingenious and valuable. The separation of these nations from the continent, with their little improvements by any intercourse with the world at large, strongly strikes the observant eye.

What enlightened views or exercise of general knowledge can be expected in the Juntas which are deputed from places so secluded? Can we wonder at the false or imperfect estimates made by such persons of their enemies, or of their friends? Is it surprizing, considering all things, that they so slightly distinguished the one from the other? And when we reflect on the unavoidable composition of the Central Junta, itself, as the representatives of

such constituents, that they have been able to resist so long the well appointed and well organized armies of the Emperor and King, excites our astonishment, rather than any misfortunes that may have attended the Spanish arms, which had at once to struggle with ignorance, incompetence, and treason.

Sketches of the Country, Character and Costume, in Portugal and Spain, made during the late Campaign, and on the Route of the British Army, in 1808 and 1809. Engraved and coloured from the Drawings by the Rev. William Bradford, A.B. of St. John's College, Oxford, Chaplain of Brigade to the Expedition. With incidental Illustrations and appropriate Descriptions of each Subject. Booth, London, 1809. Nos. 1 to 8. Each Number. Price 10s. 6d., contains three or four Plates, executed in Aquatinta, and correctly coloured. The Whole will be comprized in 14 Numbers: about 51 Subjects.

WE, who so lately complained of Mr. Salt's "Views in India and Abyssinia," as very imperfectly explained by the letter-press which accompanies them, know not how to commend these numbers to which not a word by way of explanation is as yet annexed. It is true, that the author promises such an appendix: if our advice be of any weight, on the execution of it, we say decidedly: "Place yourself in the situation of those who know nothing; and think what kind of information such persons would desire." The work will be more complete as a whole; it will more effectually instruct those who inspect it, by the addition of a few extra pages; and no one will complain of fatigue, even should it descend to what might be thought minutiae. In fact, this work offers the most correct representations of Spanish and Portuguese subjects, that we have seen; and those who have been conversant with the places, or persons, represented, may know them again instantly in Mr. Bradford's designs.

Our readers will have observed, that in considering the foregoing articles, we omitted to notice the prints with which they are adorned. We partly reserved the consideration of them that we might include them with these now under our view.

To Mr. Moore's "Campaign" of his brother, Sir John, is prefixed a portrait of the general, which expresses rather the gentleman than the soldier: it exhibits the softness and smoothness of a man "possessing the milk of human kindness," not the stern messenger of wrath upon enemies. This is honourable to the man, whatever it may be to the general. A good plan of the battle of Corunna is annexed, and, what is more especially proper, a map on a large scale, shewing the routes of the different corps of the British army. A like attention to the routes of the French, with the respective dates, would have been a valuable addition. Dr. Neale's work has plates, of which one or two are good; touched with spirit by the engraver; and, we presume to think, that whatever effect they possess, they are beholden to that artist for it: others are bad; the major part are of the inferior description. The "Officer's" plates are executed in aquatinta, and though small, yet they convey tolerable ideas of what they are intended to represent.

We confess, that we have taken advantage of Mr. Bradford's labours, and have consulted them whenever the course of events led us to wish for acquaintance by inspection with the countries through which we have accompanied our army. His plates have introduced to us Cintra, Torres Vedras, Salamanca, Benevente, &c. with the passes among the mountains, the passages of rivers, &c. It includes also the costume of a Spanish bishop, and of several orders of monks: neither are the enemy neglected; for we have a dragoon and a foot soldier, of the French army, which truly have a fiercer air than the armed peasantry of Spain; although these look more alive than their massive brethren, whose slouching hats and great coats, suggest the idea of *contrabandists* to the eye of an Englishman. As to the females, Mr. B. has hit off the duenna very well: the petticoats of the lady under her charge have received a few inches of addition at bottom, by way of accommodation to the latitude of London; and the dance of the *bullero* is chosen at a modest moment. The female servants and peasants are sufficiently characteristic. The houses communicate intelligible notions on the Spanish style of building, and the mountains and rocky eminences speak for themselves. We

doubt, however, the correctness of Mr. B's trees and foliage: his pines are too slender; they are Swedish and not Spanish pines; for the latter rise to larger heads at top, the northern are more *aspiring*. The necessary introduction of parties of the British troops gives to these localities a strange compound air, which has much the character of contradiction and impossibility, though we know that, in fact, it is nothing more than truth.

A Cursory View of the late Administration, with a few Remarks on the Strictures of the Quarterly Review on Mr. Moore's Publication: 8vo. Pp. 44. Price 1s. 6d. Richardson: London, 1809.

SOME political writers, like certain pirates we have read of, fire half a dozen broadsides before it can be guessed under what flag they combat: others, more honest, shew their colours in the title (which *should be a writer's distinction*) or, at furthest, display their party in the very first page of their performance. This gentleman's title might be prefixed, very appropriately, to a pamphlet on the contrary side from that which he supports; but his very first paragraph shews, that it is not as a friend to the late administration he takes this Cursory View of their conduct. The chief intent of his performance is, to prove that affairs have been badly conducted *abroad*; and especially in Spain, where Sir John Moore was used extremely ill, the Spaniards still worse, and John Bull worst of all. If we grant him his first principles, we cannot deny his deductions:

If, in consequence of the accumulated insults, and increased demands of the French Emperor, the Austrian Court was compelled to submit to the arbitration of the sword; if, rather than tamely crouch to the galling yoke, they voluntarily embraced the certain alternative of securing their independence, or accelerating their total subjugation, the ministry were certainly fully justified in taking every advantage from the contest to secure our own interests; but if, on the contrary, Austria, unprepared, and single-handed, was madly plunged into destruction to aid our own projects at the moment, the whole country must be unanimous in censuring the wickedness and folly which actuated our councils.

This is very true; but if proof be required to mature this latter supposition into certainty, what does our author say?

It is a known fact, that Mr. Stuart was dispatched from Spain, by Mr. Frere, on a mission to the Austrian Court, above a month before the declaration of war took place, and this circumstance alone affords strong grounds of suspicion, that our late government has much to answer for, in having completed the subjugation of the continent.

Considering the state of Spain, and the slow movements that alone were in the power of Mr. Stuart, how much of this month would elapse before he could arrive from Madrid at Vienna? Were no warlike preparations made before his mission? What say the intercepted dispatches of Champagne, to this?—Our author adds, in a note, an anecdote of Mr. Pitt, which we know to be true, from the immediate information of those who saw it. We have not equal authority for the expressions used by Mr. Fox; but we believe them to be correct.

An interesting proof how strongly those great statesmen, now unhappily no more, felt the impropriety of another continental war, is furnished by the following anecdotes communicated from undoubted authority. Mr. Pitt, a short time before his death, at that time under the pressure of severe illness, arising from the unabated toils of his public station, and his unwearied zeal for the interests of his country, having, for some time, contemplated the map of Europe, and the fatal field of Austerlitz, used these remarkable words: "*Now shut that book for twenty years.*"—Mr. Fox, a short time before his death, hearing that Prussia was going to war, said, with characteristic energy: "*It must not be; if I was able, I would go myself to prevent it.*"

It is necessary to understand the real character of the Spanish nobility, in order to complete that picture of the state of Spain which may be collected from our foregoing articles: our author describes it thus:

Under the baneful influence of the Prince of Peace, treason had widely diffused itself through the land, and had taken its strongest root in the breasts of the nobility.

The Spanish nation has acquired a degree of habitual indolence, or rather apathy, from their little intercourse with other nations, and from an absurd pride generated from the consideration of their former importance. It is not that pride, which at the same time that it glories in, also aspires to emulate, the deeds of ancient renown; which, whilst it renders every dishonourable action abhorrent, stimulates to virtue, and forms the best assistant to practical morality; but it is that sluggish, empty importance which, led by the remembrance of the days of chivalry, never

perceives how different were the fruits of the refined honour and enthusiastic valour of those days to the exertions of modern Spain, unless steeled and invigorated by the hope of freedom. It was then the duty of the nobility to cheer and animate their vassals by their own example, and by promises of redress. On the contrary, they felt that their own false grandeur was founded on the slavery of the wretched peasantry; they feared that the insurrection which threatened the French would equally overthrow themselves; and they became anxious to check their first efforts towards freedom in the bud.

That this portrait contains some lines of resemblance, we acknowledge; yet we cannot acquiesce in it as a complete likeness. It should be remembered, that Buonaparte studied to adopt what he thought the deepest of all deep policy, in respect to the nobility of Spain: and he so managed matters that the most upright mind had only the choice of evils: submission, or extensive calamities to his country. The Duke de l'Infantado is an instance in point. From a letter of this nobleman, inserted in "Sir John Moore's Campaign," addressed to that commander, the good sense, honour, and integrity of the Duke is conspicuous. *This is the nobleman who was pointed out to us, when the Spanish insurrection was only a report among the public, as CAPABLE OF CONDUCTING THE REVOLUTION, IF HE PLEASED; by reason of his talents, as well as his influence.** Yet the Duke was forced to Bayonne, as well as others of his rank; and under what pretence could he have avoided that bondage?

We are not entirely persuaded that British ministers should have stipulated for any internal changes in the government and institutions of Spain: and we put the case to our author himself, whether, if Britain were about to receive assistance from Spain, he would approve of any previous interference in our national establishments by the ministry of his most Catholic Majesty? Though we do not approve of all the maxims of the Prussian Frederic, yet we acknowledge, there is much force in the motto around the star of his most honourable order, *Cuique Suum*. As to this writer's defence of Sir John Moore's character: whatever be his anxiety as a friend, that General's character needs no defence: † and, as to his accusations of

the Quarterly Review as prejudiced against Sir John, we leave to that work the task of refuting them, if it thinks proper.

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*The Mother: A Poem, in Five Books:*

By Mrs. West, Author of "Letters to a Young Man," &c. Pp. 242. Price 9s. Longman, and Co. London, 1809.

We have perused this poem, with much satisfaction, as to the sentiments it inculcates, and generally as to the versification, it exhibits; though we must confess, that we have met with lines in it that did not appear to have been scanned either by the ear or the fingers. The subject is both happy and extensive. Mrs. W. has felt more, as a mother, for mothers than for fathers; and daughters are principal objects of her solicitude. She has not even described at full length the happy man whose virtues and excellencies entitle him to preference at the altar of Hymen: though she has given highly proper cautions against the rash choice of coxcombry, avarice, or selfishness, as partners for life, with British female delicacy.

From the following extracts our readers may form their own opinions on the merit of this poem:—

Soon are the haughty habits of command,  
And self-esteem, and scorn, acquir'd, which long  
And painful discipline can scarce subdue.  
But if of milder stamp, thy hopes aspire  
To form the courtly finish'd gentleman  
And bland accomplish'd dame, expert in all  
That bears the stamp of fashion, in each grace,  
That with insinuating sweetness steals  
The flatter'd spirit, and from self-esteem  
Commands the praise it gives—bound not thy views  
To suavity, but to smooth manners join  
A heart as gentle, steel'd by virtues firm;  
For gentleness and firmness may be bound  
In one fair chaplet, like the bay and rose.

While the young plastic mind from thee receives  
Its first impression, studiously imprint  
The stamp of fortitude, and wisely raze  
Fastidious niceness, feeling falsely nam'd;  
Lydian and British manners will not blend.  
Thou dost not nurse some feeble Sybarite,  
Pain'd by a crumpled rose-leaf, and annoy'd  
To madness by a choir of nightingales  
Chaunting their loves to Cynthia. Other arts  
Thy sons must learn than wanton serenade,  
Or the trim curvets of the agile dance,  
With all the soft voluptuousness that waits  
On pamper'd appetite. No more on earth

\* Vide Panorama, Vol. IV. p. 595, 605. *et al.*

† For Sir John Moore's Public Services, Vide Panorama, Vol. V. p. 1032.



Reigns fair *Astrex*, nor has *Gloriane*  
 Sent forth her knights to rid th' oppressed world  
 Of giants, *Saracens*, and *paynims* proud;  
 Treason, rape, murder, sacrilege, and spoil,  
 Ate's foul offspring, ravage now the plains  
 Of desolated Europe. Th' iron age  
 Calls for a heart like adamant, and nerves  
 Compact as steel; courage alike prepar'd  
 To beard gaunt danger in the files of war,  
 Or bide the stings of sharp calamity  
 With unrepining sufferance. Generous zeal,  
 Mindless of self, yet burning to unchain  
 The captives of oppression, or to guard  
 Its menac'd country. Firm integrity,  
 A blunt unvarnish'd man, of antique guise,  
 Who, by the threat'ning sword or proffer'd bribe  
 Alike unmov'd, holds on his steady course  
 In the plain path direct. War now assumes  
 A different character than when she call'd  
 The sons of Albion from unmenac'd homes  
 To high encounters; when with mighty deeds  
 Of distant heroes her loud trumpet spoke  
 Proud invitations to the field of fame.  
 No Harry Monmouth now to Percy sends  
 His glove in gallant courtesy, a call  
 To great achievements and renown'd exploits,  
 The sport of youthful warriors. Now no more  
 The flower of chivalry, the Muse's pride,  
 Illustrious Surrey, rides from joust to joust  
 Waving the purfled scarf of Geraldine,  
 And calling other lovers to contend  
 With him in arts and arms. On Gallia's throne  
 No generous Francis sits, nor brave Navarre,  
 Who on the horrent brow of combat stamp'd  
 Honour and courtesy, and strict regard  
 To faith implied or plighted. These compell'd  
 Victory to drop her bloody mail, and stoop  
 To raise the vanquish'd. Glory was their aim,  
 Not mean revenge, the curse of baser minds,  
 Low-born, and giddy with prosperity,  
 More suited to acquire than just to use  
 Dominion absolute. O menac'd isle!  
 Last refuge of integrity and worth,  
 To which religion, liberty, and peace  
 Have flown as to an ark, riding secure  
 Amid a world of waters; must thou too  
 Sink in the deluge that hath overwhelm'd  
 Order and law, and from their base pluck'd up  
 Empires and states, the elder born of time,  
 Whelming the bright records of ancient fame,  
 Habits and hopes, in the oblivious Now  
 Of power invincible. The traveller  
 Through Europe journeys, as along the wilds  
 Of *Samoieda*, or Canadian wastes,  
 And asks, what wandering tribe inhabits here?

The following is a pleasing picture of  
 social life.

VOL. VII. [Lit. Pan. Nov. 1809.]

But, while the well-train'd daughters thus im-  
 prove  
 In years, in charms, in virtues, and forebode  
 Happy alliances, and large increase  
 Of honour to the parent-house, the sons,  
 Ripen'd to manly vigour, and endu'd  
 With learning and intrepid virtue, firm  
 As their congenial oaks, return to prop  
 Those lovely plants, who, like the woodbine,  
 crave  
 Protection, and with honied sweets perfume  
 The stem round which their tendrils fondly twine.  
 And happy he, whose envied lot allows  
 Tranquil domestic joys—the social meal,  
 The evening festival, the morning lounge,  
 A smiling sister hanging on each arm,  
 Are his; his, too, the intellectual feast  
 Of confidential friendship, unrestrain'd  
 By jealousy, unchill'd by cold neglect,  
 Unwarp'd by rival interests. Best regale  
 Of pilgrim-man, while journeying to the realm  
 Where, in its native soil, this golden fruit  
 Swells with nectareous pulp; not, as on earth,  
 Austere and dwindling, like a southern plant  
 Transplanted to some rigid arctic clime.

Yet pause a while: the family of love,  
 Cultur'd by taste, by truth and virtue train'd,  
 Invite th' enamour'd Muse. Whether they wind  
 O'er hill and valley, culling herb and flower,  
 Or in the garden's shrubby pale enclos'd,  
 Pursue the blissful arts in Eden learn'd,  
 Here, as of old, the sons of Adam choose  
 The rougher part; they pulverize the soil,  
 Press on the loosen'd banks the massy roll,  
 Or bend with stenuous arms the osier-staves  
 To form the arbour, meditated scene  
 Of social joys. Round this thy daughters, Eve,  
 Entwine a verdant canopy, compos'd  
 Of every graceful climber. Fragrant here,  
 Clematis creeps, the prickly eglantine,  
 The jasmine and the woodbine, sweetest plant  
 That catches the breath of Flora. Or they deck  
 The shelter'd southern bank with vernal flowers,  
 To greet returning Phœbus, and compose  
 A May-day wreath. Here, too, when autumn  
 chills  
 The dews of eve, their choice exotics brave  
 Awhile the tempest; pensile fuschia hangs  
 Her scarlet bloom, and coronilla shows  
 The cowslip-hue and soft perfumes of spring;  
 Th' odorous myrtle waves his snowy crest,  
 And anagallis to the dying year  
 Unfolds its purple flowers. Ev'n when without  
 The rough storm beats, still round the parlour-fire  
 A happy circle meet. Music, and song,  
 And study, nor abstract nor frivolous,  
 Labours of taste, or charity, or use,  
 Employ the day; and when the shutters close,  
 Stripp'd of his icy beard and furrow'd frown,

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Old Hyems sits a palmer at the hearth,  
Partakes the wassail goblet, and repeats  
Sage chronicles, and saws, and legends wild;  
Or, dearer still, recalls the sportive scenes  
Of early life, the school-boy's stratagem,  
The truant's dangerous scrape, the college-prank,  
And every light excess of buoyant youth,  
When the warm pulse beats high, which prudent  
age,

Ev'n while it censures, pardons. 'Mid the scenes  
The mother sits as priestess at the shrine  
Of blameless joy, and, ere it swerves to ill,  
Checks its exuberance. Every word of love  
Swells her responsive heart; but should a cloud,  
Transient and flecked as the misty veil  
Which, mid the fervour of a summer's morn,  
Flits lightly o'er the sun-beams, chill the glow  
Of harmony most cordial, her mild eye  
Reproves the offending child; and oft she quits  
The circle for her oratory, there  
To sanctify festivity with praise,  
And, like th' Arabian patriarch\*, supplicate  
Her children may not in their feasts offend.

Mrs. West religious sentiments may be  
gathered from her apostrophe to Britain,  
whose religious duties as a nation, she  
considers as very extensive.

Oh! Britain! native isle, whose triumphs warm  
My breast with ardour, for whose wrongs I mourn,  
And with a woman's weakness shuddering hear  
Thy dangers! Queen of Ocean! with regret  
I must accuse thee, tho' thy victor-flag  
Flames like a steady cynosure, to shew  
A darkling world the port where liberty,  
Honour, and truth, their votive altars guard.  
Bears not that banner, in its ample field,  
The Christan symbol? Christian are thy hosts,  
And on the word of God thy Christian crown  
Recumbent lies. Why, then, like Carmel's churl,†  
Withhold thy living waters, and thy bread  
Of life from hungry strangers, subject now  
To all thy laws, except thy laws divine?

Art thou the nation maritime, beheld  
Long since by Amos' son‡ in vision clear,  
Beyond the Ethiopic floods, with wings  
Protecting other lande, and sending forth  
Her fragile vessels over distant seas?  
And shall the awful mandate to collect  
Israel oppress'd and scatter'd, and to bear  
The converts to their God in Palestine,  
Be to thy care intrusted? Sanctify  
Thyself for the high mission, and become  
In purpose, as in act, heav'n's minister.

\* Job, 1st chapter, 25th verse.

† Nabal. See 1st Samuel, 25th chapter, 11th  
verse.

‡ Isaiah, 18th chapter. The reader is referred  
to Bishop Horsley's Commentary on that very  
mysterious part of Holy Writ.

Say, shall thy red-cross standard wave sublime  
O'er golden Inde, and Satan's idol-holds  
Feel not its influence? Still the blazing pyres  
Proclaim where superstition immolates  
The self devoted. Still in Ganges' flood  
Besotted myriads seek for health, and life,  
And pardon, and beatitude. On earth  
The Fakir lies, and still, with eyelids shorn,  
Looks at the sun on his meridian throne,  
And deems his tortures virtue. Britain, say,  
Where are thy temples, where thy white-rob'd  
priests,

Thy bloodless altars, and thy sacred creeds?  
Hast thou no true ablution to despoil  
Ganges of worship? No pure rite, no prayer,  
jurament, from his trance of pain  
To rouse the Fakir? No consoling chaunt  
To tell the widow her Redeemer lives,  
And snatch her from the flames? O teach those  
groves,

Rich with redundant beauty, fragrance, fruit,  
And shade salubrious, all the swelling pomp  
Of Asiatic foliage, teach those groves  
To echo other sounds than Bramah's name,  
And other incantations! Be the songs  
Of Sion heard from fertile Malabar  
To sandy Arcot, to the beauteous shores  
Of rich Orissa, and Bengal, profuse  
Of all life needs, save that for which we live.  
Oh! spread those echoes o'er the peaceful seas,  
Peopled with barks innumerable! Let them sound  
In every spicy isle, and palm-crown'd bay,  
Where commerce spreads her tent, or stays her  
oar.

Wherever waves thy banner, bid it shade  
The house of God; where'er thy tongue is heard,  
O let it, like an angel's trumpet, tell  
Messiah's kingdom of good-will and peace,  
Friendship and truth to man; to God the rites  
Of firm obedience, gratitude, and love.

† The Author disclaims having any intention  
by these reflections, to excite government to sub-  
due paganism in our Indian possessions by coer-  
cive measures. It is rightly argued, that we are  
not sufficiently powerful to effect such a design,  
God has not allowed us the means of rooting out  
idolatry. But what every serious person must  
deeply lament is, that in our numerous and  
wealthy settlements, no provision, or at best  
only a very scanty one, is made for supporting  
Christianity among our own countrymen, or for  
propagating its sublime truths among the natives,  
by giving them a chance of conversion from be-  
holding the beauty of holiness in our public wor-  
ship, and in the lives of Christians. That the latter  
effect of our religion is not more prevalent must  
be referred to the fault of individuals. What is  
required of the ruling powers is, to found a reli-  
gious establishment at every settlement, and to  
patronize the translation of the Holy Scriptures  
into all the native languages.

Exalt the full hosanna, till it soars  
 High as the lofty mountains of the moon,  
 And wakens Afric's savage genius, there  
 In gloomy state reposing; bid him yield  
 His bloody banquets, and his demon-gods;  
 Call on the tawny Moor to lay aside  
 That sensual creed which binds him to afflict,  
 And hate, the christian. Teach Canadian tribes,  
 Who wander vast Columbia's northern wilds,  
 To hope a better heav'n than that they paint,  
 Areskoni's gift beyond the lakes, compos'd  
 Of forests stor'd with game, and sunny plains.  
 But chief, O guilt! O grief! lasting disgrace  
 To thy renown to say, 'tis yet undone!  
 Teach those whom Afric's vices, or thine own,  
 Have made thy captives—those who ceaseless toil  
 Beneath a burning sun, to swell thy marts  
 With produce exquisite; those most forlorn,  
 Whom thou hast reft of country, and disjoin'd  
 From nature's ties; O teach those men of woes,  
 The God thou worshippest. So when they sit,  
 Their labour ended, musing on the plains  
 Of Guinea, or on Benin's cooling palms,  
 Till sorrow kindles vengeance, and they dare  
 To brave, by crime, the tortures which they deem  
 Will send them to the realms so lov'd, so mourn'd,  
 Visions more mild may rise, list'ning the themes  
 Of heavenly mercy, and eternal rest  
 To deep affliction. Down their glossy cheeks  
 Shall stream the tears of piety and joy,  
 Dews of an ardent heart, producing now  
 Far nobler passions than revenge and hate.

O Britain! cleanse thy glory from this stain,  
 Of nations most illustrious; Blush to hear  
 That Lusitanian and Castilian kings\*  
 First labour'd in their colonies to fix  
 The canker'd scion they mistaking deem'd  
 The tree of life; whilst thou, in whose bless'd  
 soil

It grows redundant, check'd by counsels cold,  
 Selfish, or atheistical, hast given  
 To the true plant no culture, nor convey'd  
 Its fruit to distant regions. Hangs the sword  
 Of desolation o'er thy head, scarce staid  
 From hewing down thy greatness? Are thy sons  
 Torn from the walks of peace, thy treasures  
 drain'd

And thy vast genius circumscrib'd with laws  
 Abhorrent to thy nature, but impos'd  
 By the stern times, and wilt thou not inquire  
 How thou hast sinn'd to Heaven, nor weep th'  
 offence

Of cold indifference in a sacred cause?

\* Dr. Robertson, in several parts of his History of America, describes the care which the Spanish government took to found and endow religious worship in the countries which they conquered.

Yet, Britain, know, whether thy hallow'd  
 hand

Shall usher in the dawn, or, fearful still,  
 Curtain its beams, the sun of truth shall rise,  
 Shine from the orient, light those scatter'd isles,  
 Which, like green emeralds sparkle on the breast  
 Of the Pacific and Atlantic seas,  
 Blazing from Greenland to the southern pole,  
 O'er Apalachian mountains, on the top  
 Of Andes, on the high Rhiphæan rocks,  
 O'er the long chain which shoots from Caucasus  
 To sea-wash'd Anadir; where India's hills  
 Stop the monsoon's strong current, to the heights  
 Of Ethiopia, where the Nile collects  
 Her waters inexhaustible, shall sound  
 The echoing lauds of universal man  
 Hymning one common God, the God of peace,  
 And purity, and fellowship, and love.

*Sermons on important Subjects.* By the  
 late Rev. David Tappan, D. D. Hollis  
 Professor of Divinity in the University at  
 Cambridge. [New-England.] To which  
 are prefixed a biographical Sketch of the  
 Author, and a Sermon preached at his  
 Funeral, by Dr. Holmes. 1 Vol. 8vo. pp.  
 334. Boston. N. A. Hiliard. 1807.

THE Theological literature of America,  
 still retains much of that phraseology which  
 prevailed among the founders of the va-  
 rious towns and communities in the United  
 States. It is, we conclude, as necessary  
 as the technicals established among other  
 professions. Law, Physic, and even  
 Agriculture and Manufactures have their  
 terms; and to change them for others  
 more intelligible to the public, would be  
 thought dangerous by those accustomed  
 to use them. It should not be so in  
 Divinity, because this study being of  
 universal concern, the duty of every in-  
 dividual, the precepts and practices it en-  
 joins should be expressed in language  
 adapted to the capacity, and understand-  
 ing of mankind at large. Familiar dis-  
 course is most likely to make the desired  
 impression on the hearer, as it *slides* into  
 his mind, and fixes *principles* independent  
 of *expressions*. We fear that there are  
 many persons, noted as good Chris-  
 tians, who adopt expressions, (and  
 strangely, sometimes, do they apply  
 them), but never experience the power of  
 principles; and often do these impiously  
 pious souls, censure without mercy those  
 who do not *talk* as they do. Much hap-  
 pier are those "excellent of the earth"

who in easy, frank, clear, and unaffected language state the great principles of their profession, and raise living demonstrations of the propriety of their conduct in the imitation of those who by such instructions, through grace, are "turned from darkness to light."

There is no natural discrepancy between the graces of style and the lessons of religion: harshness of diction is not orthodoxy of sentiment; neither is elegance in person, manners, or conversation, any proof of hardness of heart, unbelief, or profligacy; or any indication of impenitence, or final reprobation. We distinguish, with pleasure, these discourses of Dr. Tappan, as combining a flowing style with truly Christian sentiments: and if the Dr.'s elocution were answerably graceful, we can easily suppose that "his preaching was remarkably acceptable."—Dr. T. was inaugurated to the professorship of divinity in Harvard University, Dec. 26th 1792. He died Aug. 27th 1803, aged 51. His character is well drawn by his editor.

In order to give a proper idea of his usefulness it is necessary to observe, that, when he was introduced into the professor's chair, the religious state of the university was very alarming. For some time the students had received no regular instruction in divinity. Books, containing the poison of deism, were eagerly read, and the minds of many corrupted. Immorality and disorder, in various shapes, had become prevalent, and mocked the power of persuasion and the arm of authority. Such was the state of things when Professor Tappan entered on the duties of his office. The great object of his public and private lectures was, to defend the principles of natural and revealed religion, and to lead the students to the knowledge of their Maker and Redeemer. His whole official conduct was calculated to conciliate affection, to excite serious regard to divine truth, and to impress the importance of religious duty. Not expecting youth to overlook their pleasure in their love of improvement, he aimed, in his public lectures, to unite entertainment with information. He happily combined brevity with fulness, and animation with exactness. He was didactic, yet persuasive; profound, and yet pathetic. It was impossible for young men of liberal minds to hear his public lectures, with the well adapted and fervent prayers which introduced and closed them, without a conviction, that religious truth could be vindicated by argument, and that Christian goodness ennobled the soul, and yielded the best enjoyments. So singular

was the assemblage of excellent qualities in his public performances at the University, that the nicest criticism could complain of no inelegance in the style, and the most metaphysical, of no unfairness in argument; while the warmest piety was raised to a higher and purer flame. It must not be omitted, that his evangelical sentiments and *puritan* morals were greatly conducive to his usefulness, as a professor. In consequence of his influence, infidelity among the students was gradually confounded, profanity and irreligion were awed and restrained, and the *science of God* was studied with more seriousness and delight; and it soon became customary in all public performances, to speak of Christianity in terms of respect and veneration. The religious public manifested a growing attachment to the university, and cherished a pleasing hope, that the youth, educated there, would not only be instructed in human science, but guarded against infidelity, and initiated into the true principles of the oracles of God.

The insensible degrees by which the language of America *has*, already, departed, and is departing from the standard of British purity, is a curious subject of contemplation. Undoubtedly, our language fluctuates, on its native island, as all living languages suffer vicissitude from the caprice of fancy or fashion: but the ideas annexed to words, and the combinations of words in phrases, form *Americanisms* not seldom amusing to a British grammarian. Many ages will, probably, elapse before the roots of the synonyms of the language used by the two nations will be wholly untraceable; yet we think, it may not be many ages before a lexicon may prove useful, as shewing the different senses annexed to the same word, on each side of the Atlantic. Even in Dr. Tappan we find some of these (to us) anomalies; in most other American writers we find them abundant. We submit a specimen of these Discourses.

In delirating the "Character of a wise man," Dr. T. concludes his first argument by observing:—

It appears then that the pious and virtuous man acts a wiser part than the practical infidel, even on the most unfavourable hypothesis, or on supposition that religion is but a delusion; for in ordinary cases he secures a much greater portion of present felicity..... Our second supposition considers the principles of religion as *doubtful*, that is, as possible, or at most probable, but not certain. On this supposition the man, who practically regards them, still more evidently acts the



wiser part, for he chooses the *safest side*; he runs no risk, though his belief and consequent practice should eventually prove erroneous; whereas the unbeliever runs the hazard of final perdition. The pious man gains eternal happiness, if natural and revealed religion be true; but the infidel gains nothing, though his opinion should finally prove correct. No wise man would needlessly expose himself to the bare possibility of losing a state of endless blessedness, and of incurring everlasting punishment. If therefore a future retribution be only possible, and certainly no infidel can demonstrate the contrary, they who deride or practically disregard it, they who live as if such a state were certainly a chimera, are in the view of common sense, the most desperate fools and madmen. This charge of folly is greatly heightened, if we suppose that religion is attended with some degree of *probability*. Now the single fact, that all nations and ages have concurred in embracing its leading principles, affords probable evidence of its truth; since no falsehood of so interesting a nature ever was or can be imposed upon all nations and descriptions of men, so distant from each other in situation, manners, interests, understandings, and dispositions; especially since the most improved energies of the human mind, exerted on this subject, have never been able to detect the falsehood. A thousand other probabilities might be adduced on the side of religion.

But supposing for the present that it is probably true, the wisdom of believing and obeying it will readily and strongly appear. No man, in his temporal concerns, waits for intuitive or mathematical certainty to govern his faith and practice; but he founds both on preponderating evidence. Almost the whole business and commerce of mankind are necessarily and successfully conducted upon this principle, or upon such evidence as the nature of the case admits and demands. Now were our eternal interest in question, a smaller probability should determine us against risking or losing it, than would be necessary in a merely temporal concern; for the more important any interest is, the more cautions should we be against putting it to hazard; the least probability of danger in this case should be watchfully precluded. Suppose on the one side there is a possibility that future retribution may never take place; yet if this should be the fact, the religious man sustains only this inconvenience that he did not give an unbounded licence to his sensual pleasures, but subjected them to the probable, though imaginary belief of immortality; but even this self-denying regulation of appetite and passion gave him more ease, more present satisfaction and benefit, than unlimited indulgence could possibly afford. But on the other

side, it is highly probable, that there will be a future state; and in this event how miserable will be the practical unbeliever! In the mean time, the apprehension of such an issue must greatly mar his present enjoyment.

To shew what Dr. T. intended by Religion, we insert part of his sermon on "Christian Charity." It would give us great pleasure to believe that the sentiments of this worthy divine were generally received in America; but our information from that continent leads us to conclude, that there is no want of variety in the opinions maintained (and warmly too) by sects and parties in the Columbian world.

If charity be superior to ceremonial institutions, let us ever regard and improve them accordingly. Let us perform the duties of private and public worship, as expressions and instruments of real goodness. Let us never think there is any virtue in the mere formality of devotion; much less in using it, as a compensation or license for the want or the violation of charity. Prayer without good affections and good works is a vain, yea a polluted sacrifice. It is remarkable that the main spirit of our Lord's prescribed pattern of devotion breathes and enforces pious and virtuous affection. By teaching us to call God *our Father*, it inculcates filial love and conformity to him, and brotherly affection to all his children. By instructing us to pray for the universal sanctification of his name, extension of his kingdom, and fulfilment of his will, it forcibly inculcates not only piety, but universal benevolence. By obliging us to profess forgiveness of injuries, it binds us to love and do good even to enemies, and thus to be perfect, as our Father in heaven is perfect. How deplorably then is the duty of prayer defeated and perverted, if instead of sincerely expressing and promoting a spirit of universal goodness, it nourishes sour bigotry, malignant superstition, pharisaical pride, sordid selfishness; or encourages us to omit substantial moral duties! Let us then worship God in secret and with our families, let us observe the Sabbath and attend the peculiar ordinances of our religion, with a leading desire to attain the great end of these duties. Let us not despise or neglect these institutions, because some others attend them in a useless or hypocritical manner. Let us remember, that in the present state of man, and by the wise appointment of God, these observances are indispensable symbols, guards, and promoters both of virtue and piety.

Again. If charity be greater than even miraculous gifts, this should prevent our indulging envy or discontent on account of our inferiority to the primitive Christians in

respect of these extraordinary communications. It should awaken our gratitude and joy to reflect that, though we are denied these *vouchsafements*, which are now unnecessary, we may still possess that real goodness, which is the principal thing. The most weak and illiterate true Christian may well be contented and joyful, when he considers, that though he wants those splendid gifts of nature and science, which adorn some characters around him, he possesses something infinitely more noble and happy; that he is far greater in the sight of God, and of all good judges, than the most favoured son of genius and learning, who is a stranger to Christian virtue. Persons of the highest intellectual accomplishments have also great reason for humility and candour, when they consider, that some of their most obscure neighbours or meanest domestics may probably excel them in that goodness, which constitutes real greatness.

Finally. If charity be so superior even to gospel faith and hope, let none of us rest in any appearance of the two latter, to the neglect of the former. Let us remember, that the most orthodox faith will only condemn us, if our hearts and lives contradict and disgrace it; that a zealous profession of the doctrines of evangelical grace and holiness will only convict us of odious inconsistency and hypocrisy, and enhance our future punishment, if we practically exhibit an ungracious and unholy disposition.

Dr. Holmes's funeral discourse is impressive and able.

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A complete Treatise on Farriery; comprising the Transactions, or Modern Practice of the Veterinary Art: exhibiting the true Characters, Causes, Symptoms, Prognostics, and improved Methods of treating the Diseases of Animals, including those of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, &c. &c. By J. Feron, Veterinary Surgeon, 12th Light Dragoons. Price £1 1s. Pp. 496. Stockdale, London; 1809.

We agree with Mr. Feron, that

That there is undoubtedly no profession in which greater qualifications are required than in the veterinary study. The more liberal nature has been in her gifts, and the more carefully the first impressions have been cultivated by rational education, by so much the better will a man be fitted for the practice of it. Youth, firmness, dexterity, sound judgment, humanity, and a perfect knowledge of anatomy, are the qualifications which may be considered as necessary for a veterinary

surgeon. The bodies of quadrupeds being the subjects of this operation, it becomes indispensably necessary to be perfectly acquainted with the external and internal construction of the machine on which he is to work. It is, therefore, necessary for him to dissect, trace, and inspect, the several parts of animals with the nicest observation, and attend the most ingenious and instructive lectures in anatomy, that he may be the better fitted for the exercise of his profession. It is only with care and assiduity that we can become sufficiently acquainted with the frame to attempt any operation that is required. Upon this very essential point, the young student must spare no pains, nor even let slip an opportunity, of dissecting whenever it may present itself. Besides anatomical knowledge, which can alone be acquired by these means, he will reap another and very considerable advantage from it: the practice of frequent dissections will make the use of the knife easy and familiar, so that when he is obliged to apply it upon living subjects, it will be done with greater dexterity, and consequently much more to his own satisfaction, as well as to those who are spectators.

After this follow similar observations, recommending a knowledge of the powers and properties of medicines, with skill in physiology. There is a something proper to each species of animal, which demands a peculiar mode of treatment; it is not easy to define this; but experience demonstrates the existence of it. We shall attend only to what our author communicates on the subject of the horse; as he seems to have had greater opportunities of acquiring knowledge in respect to the diseases of this animal, than to those of any other.

The work has the appearance of being "memorandums for the author's own assistance in practice." And we wish that a greater number of veterinary *cases*, describing modes of treatment, with their effects, were before the public. We see no reason why this mean of instruction, which is found so useful, when diseases of the human subject are in question, should not be equally advantageous in veterinary practice. The diseases, with their methods of cure, are arranged by Mr. F. alphabetically. We have not investigated the whole, but think there is merit in the book, generally. As the application of heat by means of water is, in our opinion, a powerful remedy, we chuse a case in which the warm bath was attended with salutary effects.

In the year 1797, a horse, the property of a starch manufacturer in Thomas-street, Dublin, took lock-jaw, attended with terrible convulsive pains at the least attempt to move the animal; and by the information I could get, I perceived that the disorder was occasioned by a suppression of perspiration: I therefore began the treatment by taking away five quarts of blood at once; and as no medicine, or food of any kind, could possibly be introduced by the mouth, I then applied a strong blister on each side of the chest opposite the lungs, and one on each side of the jaw; and as there was a very convenient large tub in the house, capable of swimming a horse, I took this opportunity to give a fair trial to warm bathing, for which the owner gave me every assistance in his power, in hopes to succeed in this troublesome undertaking. First, the horse was raised in a tub, in the same manner as horses are put on board ship; then the water, being ready warmed, was conveyed from the boiler to the tub, by the means of a machine adapted for that purpose, such as breweries are supplied with, in order to convey the water from one tub to another, the animal being nearly covered in water, 95 degrees of heat. I caused him to remain twenty minutes; the water was then let out by the cock fixed to the tub for that purpose: the bath was repeated twice a day, taking the greatest care to keep the animal well covered with ten or twelve blankets, his legs perfectly wrapped with the same; and a nourishing clyster, composed of strong water gruel, salt, and aloes two ounces, was repeated six times in twenty-four hours; after which he was able to take a little gruel with the horn, two drachms of opium and camphor being dissolved in it.

In consequence of this appearance of amendment, the animal was allowed to remain in the tub, in order to repeat the bathing in the usual way; after which he was recovered so far as to be able to eat a little food; and after the eighth bathing he was roused out of the bathing-tub, in which he was confined four days and four nights, and sent to his own stable with perfect liberty of his jaw, but extremely weak and debilitated, which I conceived to arise from the long and profuse sweating during the time he had been kept in hot water.

This weakness was recovered by keeping the horse upon a nutritive diet, and several gentle cordials, composed of water gruel, three quarts, cinnamon, an ounce, infused in it, and a few beans in every feed of mash; but in order to second the effect of this diet, I prescribed the following tonic and alterative balls, to be taken once or twice a day, according to their effect: viz. tartar emetic and camphor two ounces, calomel half an ounce, powdered ginger an ounce,

opium four drachms, honey sufficient quantity to mix the mass, and to be divided into eight balls.

The treatment being so managed, has greatly contributed to restore this horse to his former state of health.

The distempers brought on horses, as well as on men, by errors in food, or drink, taken at improper times, or under hazardous circumstances, are more than can easily be enumerated. Such conduct frequently originates in carelessness; but not seldom in sheer ignorance. If our insertion of Mr. F's opinion on this subject may be the means of preventing injuries to that noble animal to which we are beholden for a thousand enjoyments, by being impressed on the memory of our readers, our gratification will be little less than that of those who immediately receive the benefit.

I shall not here take the trouble to animadvert on the different opinions of other writers concerning the injury that bad water may produce on the constitution of human subjects, but confine myself to the observations I have made upon the effect of this fluid, considering it as a common drink to horses and other animals: and it is my opinion, that no such diseases as above described, even by modern veterinary writers, have ever taken place in horses or other animals, by drinking hard spring or pond water, as is represented. Indeed, we are now sufficiently convinced, by experience, that water, impregnated with metallic substances, such as vitriol, iron, allum, and even arsenic, is given to horses with a most salutary effect, in preventing as well as in curing the most inveterate disorders; such as the mange, farcy, disease of the eyes, (called moon-blindness), and even the glanders itself.—The truth of this will be readily admitted by every impartial reader who knows that, in the above-mentioned cases, we often give half an ounce of blue vitriol daily to a horse, with the best success. Two drachms of arsenic, and often three, have been administered to the same animal, and the dose continued several days, and even weeks, with the best effect possible, succeeding in curing the above complaints, after every other remedy had failed.

We may therefore reasonably conclude, that the only mischief or danger arising from drinking any of the waters that are so injurious to mankind, is always, and invariably, owing to the quantity taken into the horse's stomach at once; particularly that of wells, some of which are very deep, and the water hard, which occasions that chilliness and trembling, frequently observed in horses, when they drink it immediately after it is

pumped, and often occasions the cholice, or gripes, (as it is called) which frequently endanger the lives of these useful animals.

For this reason water should be offered to them frequently, but not in great quantities. It is very refreshing to horses, to allow them to wash their mouths and throat by a glut or two of water after performing any severe exercise; but they ought on no account to be indulged in drinking a quantity of cold water when over-heated, as the consequences are dangerous, and frequently prove fatal.

I recommended, in very cold weather, the chill to taken off, with a little bran or oatmeal, or both; which ought also to be punctually and carefully attended to in hot weather, particularly when the water is taken from a spring, deep wells, &c. But these inconveniences may be easily avoided, by causing the water to be pumped into a large trough, or exposed to the open air for some time before it is used; or throwing a cart load or two of clay or chalk in it, will greatly contribute to soften it. Above all, I cannot help saying a few words concerning the common practice of riding horses hard after they have drank their water, with the absurd idea of making it warm in their stomachs, which practice I severely condemn: it ought to be rejected as extremely injurious; for when the stomach and intestines are loaded with water, the viscera press against the diaphragm, by which pressure the lungs are more or less impeded in their functions; and if the animal be put on any violent exercise, some of the air vessels suffer in their exertions, and thereby are subject to be ruptured, and produce broken wind, or, what might be more properly termed, broken lungs.

The only water objectionable and unfit for use, is that of stagnated ponds, which are generally green and full of insects, particularly in the summer season: and although some horses seem to prefer this kind of water to any other yet they should not be allowed to drink it, as it is commonly very thick with mud and filth, which is apt to produce concretions, or stony substances, in the bowels, and many other diseases of equal magnitude.

The Academy; or a Picture of Youth.

Sm. 8vo. Pp. 182. Price 3s. 6d. Harris, London, 1808.

JUVENILE characters interest juvenile readers; and the desire of becoming like Master Such-an-one, by correcting vices, or exercising virtues, is as strong in early life, as that of imitating famous men can be among those who are arrived at years of maturity. Youth is, in fact, the season of life for emulation, for re-

ceiving and retaining those ideas which deeply affect the opening character. The scene of this work is in North Britain; where education meets with respect and attention. The letters of the parents would not be thought natural on this side the Tweed: neither would every incident in the conduct of the youth. The morals enforced by the master have our hearty approbation. He has touched on a subject that demands more attention from parents and guardians than it usually receives among us: we have known many lads permanently injured by too ample allowances from their mistaken friends.

The custom of allowing boys pocket-money, deserves the serious attention of parents. The sentiments of the Rector upon this subject are fully explained in a letter which he wrote to a gentleman who had a son at the Academy.

"At stated periods you allow your son a certain sum, which is called pocket-money. The practice, considered in itself, I neither praise nor condemn; by its effects only can we judge of its propriety. You ask my advice; I cannot speak decidedly, for general rules in education are often no less dangerous than absurd. You give your son money: if he treasures it up with avaricious care, he will become a miser, and to his love of wealth will be sacrificed every generous principle. If he is thoughtlessly profuse, he will become a prodigal, and in after life he will squander away his fortune, equally without dignity and without enjoyment. Every principle, even the most amiable, in youth, must be moderate and enlightened.

You propose that your son shall note down in a book, for your inspection, every article of expence; and the fear of your displeasure, you imagine, will be a sufficient check to his improper expenditure. Your intentions are good; but your hopes, I am afraid, will meet with disappointment. If he should be tempted to expend his money in a manner which he knows to be contrary to your wishes, rather than incur your displeasure he will probably impose on you; and by placing his expences under false names, he may gain your approbation, at the very moment that he is deceiving you. But admit that your son no less respects truth, than he does you; even in this case, it must be acknowledged, that the habit of noting down every minute article of expence, however necessary it may be to a man in business, can certainly have no other effect on the young, than to inspire them with sordid and selfish dispositions.—Nor do I approve of the manner in which

your son receives his allowance. If he can command the money at stated periods, instead of deeming it a favour, he will soon receive it without a sense of gratitude or of obligation.

This is my advice, which I submit to your judgment.—Let the money be given him, not at stated periods, but occasionally, and thus he will at once acknowledge your goodness, and feel a sense of his own dependence. While the sum is sufficient to gratify every innocent want consistent with his station, it should not be so much as to create unnecessary or pernicious desires. Restrain the desires in youth, and you lay the foundation of future contentment and happiness. Permit him to spend the money according to his own discretion; but while you grant him this indulgence, you must be well persuaded that your bounty does not affect either his health or morals.

Sacred Elucidations: or Sunday Evening

Remarks, upon the most important Subjects that can interest the Human Heart, proving the Necessity of spending the Sabbath according to the Divine Command, peculiarly addressed to the youthful Part of the Community, but of equal Importance to those of riper Years. By Mrs. Pilkington. Pp. 190. Price 3s. 6d. Harris, London, 1808.

THIS little work contains much of which we approve: though we think the introduction, in the first day, of a young person dying, is injudicious. That youth should be taught to familiarize themselves to what may befall the youngest is true; but we do not approve of obtruding such scenes. The remarks that are made on subjects selected from sacred history are many of them just: but we wish our authoress had more accurately stated that incident in our Lord's life: his conversation with the Jewish doctors. She says, "that a child of twelve years of age, should be capable of putting questions to men of science which they were scarcely able to resolve, must surely be considered as miraculous, as it is a confirmed mark of divine inspiration."

Now we know that children of twelve years of age, can put very pertinent questions, without inspiration: and, if Mrs. P. will consult the passage after this hint, she will find that not so much our Lord's questions, but his answers, manifested that understanding at which "all that heard

him were astonished."—Astonished, that a child of twelve years, should be able to hold a scripturally-learned conversation with rabbis, scribes, and judges of the law and ritual.

The Pleasures of Benevolence; or the History of Miss Goodwill, intended as a Companion to the "Sorrrows of Selfishness:" by a Lady. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 150. Price 3s. Harris, London, 1809.

The "Sorrrows of Selfishness" delineates a young lady, Miss Richmore, who is rendered miserable by every thing which does not contribute to her personal gratification. Miss Goodwill is a young lady, who, waives her own indulgences to promote the enjoyments of others. Certainly, this is the happier character; and equally certain, this disposition, cultivated in early life, is likely to conciliate more respect to the subject of it, if not with more friendship, than heedlessness, indifference, or insensibility.

Letters from the Swedish Court, written chiefly in the early Part of the Reign of Gustavus III. to which is added an Appendix, containing an Account of the Assassination of that Monarch, &c. Sm. 8vo. Pp. 282. Price 6s. Cradock and Joy, London, 1809.

WHAT is there in a court and a crown which imparts an interest to domestic incidents, superior to that derived from the same events in other ranks of life? Are the affections of a king or a queen really more intense, or more refined, than those of peasants? Are the embarrassments of a palace really more delicate, or more exquisite than those of a cottage? We doubt it: yet there is something alluring in the notion of a royal correspondence; and of this the author of the little volume before us, has availed himself with some dexterity. Those who know any thing of the style and manners resulting from a court education, will not highly compliment the author on the correctness with which the fiction is supported; but those who read for amusement will acknowledge that less creditable performances have often come under their hands. The letters show an able pen: but they are too uniform in style.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post-paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

Agriculture.

A new and enlarged edition of Mr. Curwen's *Hints on Agriculture, Feeding Stock, &c.* will be published in the course of the month, with additional plates.

Bibliography.

The Rev. Mr. Dibdin has just completed the first volume of his long promised edition of Ames's and Herbert's *Typographical Antiquities of Great Britain*. It is expected to make its appearance in the course of the ensuing month, [December.] The first volume will contain: 1. Ames's Preface, with copious notes. 2. Memoirs of Ames, by the late Richard Gough, Esq. with additional notes; and a plate of Ames's arms, and another of his portrait in miniature. 3. Herbert's Preface, with notes. 4. Some Account of William Herbert; with a plate of his arms, and another of his portrait in the Oriental dress. 5. Preliminary Disquisition concerning the Rise and early Progress of Engraving and Ornamental Printing; containing a great number of curious and splendid wood-cuts, being fac-similes of ancient prints and ornamental capital letters. 6. The Life of Caxton, with copious notes, and three portraits of him, with an etching of his biographer, Mr. Lewis. 7. Account of books printed by William Caxton; this latter division forms the larger part of the volume; mixing, with the supplement, upwards of 400 pages; and being adorned with a number of wood-cuts, which are fac-similes of those to be found in Caxton's books. The entire volume will contain about 600 pages; and, exclusively of the cuts incorporated in the text, there will be four copper-plates of the different types used by Caxton, and five mezzotinto ones of portraits: namely, of Ames, Herbert, Mattaire, Earl of Oxford, and Dr. Mead, as well as a copper-plate fac-simile of an unique print, singularly illustrative, of the early history of engraving. This first volume will include the whole of Mr. Lewis's Life of Caxton, with corrections and additions; and is intended to form a broad basis of the history of printing, literature, and bibliography, in the fifteenth century; as far as these subjects are connected with an account of the books printed within the same period.

Education.

In the press, and about Christmas, will be published, a new school book, by Mr. Grey, author of the *Ladies Arithmetic, An Introduction to the Use of the Globes, &c.* called the *World displayed, or the characteristic Features of Nature and Art exhibited, being a concise view of Geography, particularly the British Isles, of maps, their varieties, principles, lines on them, their use by problems, curious animals, &c. extraordinary efforts of human art and industry, mechanical powers, biography, &c.* Intended for youth in general, exhibiting to them an outline of the most striking parts of the animate and inanimate world, comprehending a fund of useful information; interspersed with appropriate reflections.

Shortly will be published, by the same author, a new spelling book, called *The New British Spelling Book*.

Also in a few weeks will be published, by Mr. Grey, *School Geography*, on a new and easy plan; comprising not only a complete general description, but much topographical information in order, exhibiting three distinct parts, yet forming one connected whole, adapted to every class of learners, with many useful maps.

Fine Arts.

Mr. Cromek, the proprietor of the Cabinet Picture, representing the Canterbury Pilgrimage, will shortly publish an historical whole length portrait of Mr. Walter Scott, from the admired picture, painted by Raeburn, for Mr. Constable of Edinburgh, which appeared at the last exhibition of Scottish paintings: the print will be 20 inches by 14.

History.

The publication is commenced of *Historic Anecdotes, and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland*. By Sir Jonah Barrington, one of his Majesty's council at law, Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Ireland, and member of the late Irish parliament,

for the cities of Tuam and Clogher. This work will comprise a memoir of Irish affairs principally for the last twenty years (from 1780 to 1800) and particularly of the Union, traced from its most remote causes to those of its final completion. It will also comprise the interesting era of the Irish volunteers, the declaration of independence by the Irish Parliament, in 1782, the Regency, and the Rebellion, interspersed with anecdotes and characters heretofore unpublished. As this is intended to be as a curious record of the causes and effects of two repugnant revolutions, in one country, within a period of eighteen years, it will necessarily embrace many subjects, and distinguish many leading characters. The author, therefore, will endeavour to authenticate this memoir by actual proofs, when within his reach, and (when such are out of his power) to direct the reader to proper sources whence information may be derived, so far as the nature of such a history, or the course of such an undertaking, will admit. In the course of publication, will be given, a great number of portraits of the remarkable characters both of England and Ireland, all engraved by Mr. Heath, from original paintings or drawings, by Hamilton, Shee, Comerford, &c. with many fac-similes of letters and other curious documents, and vignettes of remarkable events. The whole will form an interesting collection of political transactions, in many of which the author bore a considerable part, and will make known to posterity the characters and the persons of the most remarkable political actors during these eventful periods. This work printed (in parts) in imperial quarto, on the finest vellum paper, hotpressed, and executed in the very best style, is intended to be published every two months till the whole is completed. The first part is embellished with an elegant engraved title-page and vignette, also with portraits of Marquis Cornwallis, Earl of Clare, Earl of Moira, Lord Edward Fitzgerald, J. P. Curran, Esq. and E. K. Bush, Esq. Each part will contain six or eight engravings, and a proportionable quantity of letter-press. The exact number of parts cannot as yet be determined; but will be continued so as to make two complete imperial quarto volumes. With the last part the appendix and index will be given gratis. The price of each part (on being delivered) will be one guinea: and for proof impressions (the first hundred) the letter-press printed on the finest elephant drawing paper, two guineas each. Part 1 is just published: imperial 4to. 11. 1s.; and elephant 4to. with proof impressions, 8l. 2s.

A new edition, in octavo, of Mr. Moore's *Narrative of his brother, General Sir John Moore's Campaign in Spain*, will appear in a few days.

Medicine.

Mr. Charles Bell will shortly publish *Letters concerning the Diseases of the Urethra*, in an octavo volume, with plates.

Jonathan Stokes, M.D. has in considerable forwardness at the press, a *Botanical Materia Medica*; consisting of the general and specific characters of the plants used in medicine and diet, with synonyms, and references to medicinal authors.

Miscellanies.

The seventh volume, for 1808, of the *Flowers of Literature*, will appear in the course of the month.

An octavo edition, in four volumes, of the *Series of Letters between Mrs. Carter and Miss Talbot*, will appear in the course of next month.

Onesimus is preparing for publication the second volume of *The Pulpit*; or a Biographical and Literary Account of eminent popular Preachers, interspersed with occasional clerical criticism.

Major Moore's *India Pantheon*, in large quarto, with a great number of plates, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. Howyer, of Pallmall, intends to publish his splendid work on the Abolition of the Slave Trade, the beginning of next month.

An Authentic Narrative of four years residence at Tangassob, one of the Friendly Islands, by a gentleman who went thither in the *Duif*, under Capt. Wilson, in 1796, faithfully composed from his own relation, by a Clergyman of the church of England, with an appendix by an eminent writer, will speedily be published.

Military Science.

A new edition of James's *Military Dictionary*, with the addition of upwards of three thousand French and English terms, will shortly be published.

Novels and Romances.

Mr. Budd has a novel in the press entitled, *Modern Times, or Anecdotes of the English Family*. In three volumes. It will appear in the course of the present month [November] and contains a variety of interesting, curious, and authentic anecdotes.

A collection of popular German Tales, selected and translated from Wieland, Schiller, Meissner and other celebrated German writers, forming 3 vols. small 8vo. will speedily make their appearance.

Mr. George Lambie has in the press, *The Mysteries of Ferny Castle*, a romance of the 18th Century, in 4 vols.

A companion to Miss Byron's *Celia in Search of a Husband*, will speedily appear it is entitled, *Celia Suiited*, and contains new sketches of modern female habits and manners.

Philology.

Professor White will shortly publish, under the title of *Synopsis Criseos Griesbachianæ*, an explanation, in words at length, of the marks and abbreviations used by Griesbach in his edition of the New Testament.

Poetry.

Mr. Robert Huish has in forwardness at the press a poem, called *The Peruvians*, in ten cantos.

Politics.

George Ensor, Esq. author of the *Principles of Morality*, has nearly ready for publication the first part of a *Treatise on National Government*.

Theology.

Mr. Hare's *Treatise on the Conduct of God towards the Human Species*, and on the Divine Mission of Jesus Christ, lately published for subscribers only, is now reprinting, and will appear in the course of this month.

The Rev. John Hampson, rector of Sunderland, has a volume of Sermons nearly ready for publication.

Topography.

Capt. Henderson has in the press, an Account of the British Settlement of Honduras: to which are added sketches of the Manners and Customs of the Mosquito Indians, it will be speedily published in one small volume, 8vo.

Voyages and Travels.

A translation of M. de Guignes's *Voyages and Travels to Pekin, Manila, and the Isle of France*, between 1784 and 1801, will shortly be published in a quarto volume, similar to Mr. Barrow's Account of China.

Mr. Sample, author of a *Journey in Spain*, &c. has recently performed a second tour through the southern part of the Peninsula: during which he visited several important places not noticed in his former work. The observations made during this journey will be shortly published in one volume, 8vo. and the work will be embellished by a variety of plates, illustrative of the costume and manners of the inhabitants of several of the provinces.

MONTHLY LIST OF WORKS PUBLISHED.

Classical Literature.

The Voyage of Nearchus, and the *Periplus of the Erythraean Sea*; translated from the Greek. By William Vincent, D.D. Dean of Westminster, vol. 5, 4to. 143.

Drama.

Saffo, Drama Livico, in *Tre Atti*, sul *Modello* Toscano dell' Inglese di *Guilermo Mason*, autore dell' *Elfrida* e del *Carattaco*. Tradotto da T. J. Mathias. The original English Drama, by Mr. Mason, is annexed to this edition, 6s.

Education.

A *Practical Grammar of the English Language*, accompanied by numerous Exercises. By the Rev. D. Blair, 12mo. 2s. 6d.

Lessons in Geography, with an introduction to the Use of the Globes, calculated and entirely limited to the exercise of the pupil's memory. By E. Crisp, 3s. 6d.

Vacation Evenings; or, *Conversations between a Governess and her Pupils*; with the addition of a Visitor from Ron. Being a series of original poems, tales and essays, interspersed with illustrative quotations from various authors, ancient and modern, tending to incite emulation, and inculcate moral truth. By Catherine Bayley, 3 vols. 12mo. 10s. 6d.

Geometry.

A *Grammar of Geometry*: containing an easy exhibition of the practice of that art. By J. Smith, L.L.D. 3s. 6d.

Historical Topography.

A Description of Britain, translated from Richard of Cirencester, with the original *Tractatus de Situ Britannie*. Price 18s.

History.

Letters on Ancient History: exhibiting a Summary View of the History, Geography, Manners and Customs

of the Assyrian, Babylonian, Median, Persian, Egyptian, Israelitish, and Greek Nations. By Miss Wilson, 12mo. 3s. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The History of Ireland, from its invasion by Henry II. to its Union with Great Britain. Preceded by a Dissertation on the Antiquity of Irish History; verifying the Hypothesis of the learned General Vallancey; with a copious Index, Table of Contents, running Chronology, and Marginal Notes. By Francis Plowden, Esq. dedicated with permission to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. royal paper 2l. 2s.

Jurisprudence.

The opinions of different Authors upon the Punishment of Death; selected at the request of a Society having for its object the diffusion of knowledge respecting the punishment of death and the improvement of prison discipline. By Basil Montague, Esq. of Lincoln's-Inn, 8vo. 8s.

Minutes of a Court Martial, holden on board his Majesty's ship *Gladiator*, in Portsmouth Harbour, on the Trial of Lord Gambier. Taken in shorthand, by Mr. W. B. Gurney, with two large plates, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Another edition of the same trial, 3s. 6d.

Miscellaneous.

Solomon, a Sacred Drama, translated from the German of Klopstock, by Robert Huish. Printed uniformly with *Miss Smith's Life of Klopstock*, 8vo. 3s.

Crosby's Farmer, Grazier, Steward, and Cattle Keeper's Daily Journal or Pocket Memorandum Book for 1810. Price 3s. 6d.; extra, with tuck 4s. 6d.

Crosby's Gentleman, Merchant, and Tradesman's Complete Pocket Journal for 1810, 2s. 6d. or extra bound, 3s. 6d.

Crosby's Complete Housekeeper's Account Book, for 1810, 2s.

Philology.

The Arabic Alphabet, or, an Easy Introduction to the Reading of Arabic. For the use of Hebrew students. By the Lord Bishop of St. David, 1s.

A *Hebrew Primer*; to which are prefixed, the opinions of Melancthon, Luther, and others on the utility, necessity, and easiness of the Hebrew language, 1s.

Exercises for Writing German, according to rules of Grammar. By G. H. Noehden, 12mo. 7s.

Theology.

Sermons and Extracts, by Edmund Outram, D.D. Public Orator of the University of Cambridge, and rector of Wootton Rivers. I. Two sermons: 1. on the increase of separatists, &c. preached at the primary visitation of the Lord Bishop of Salisbury, 1803, and published by the desire of his lordship and the clergy. 2. On laying the foundation stone of Downing College, preached before the University, and published by desire of the Vice-Chancellor, heads of houses, and other members of the senate. I. Extracts, illustrative of the opinions, pretensions, and designs of those who have of late, either wholly or in part, deserted the Established Church; made chiefly from the writings of Arminian and Calvinistic Methodists, 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Observations on the Insufficiency of mere Wealth and External Grandeur, either for our Happiness, Dignity, or Respectability. By the Rev. R. Lickorish, M.A. 6s.

The Divinity of the Apocalypse demonstrated by its Fulfilment; in answer to Professor Michell's. By the Rev. J. M. Butt, A.M. Late student of Christ Church, Oxford, and author of a Commentary on the Seventy Weeks and Last Vision of Daniel, 12mo. 3s.

Topography.

A View of Spain: comprising a descriptive itinerary of each province, and a general statistical account of the country; including its population, agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and finances; its government; civil, and ecclesiastical establishments; the state of the arts, sciences, and literature; its manners, customs, natural history, &c. with a map of Spain and other maps of the country, &c. By Alexander de Laborde. Translated from the French. 5 vols. 8vo. 3l. 15s. 6d.

Travels.

The Travels of Captains Lewis and Clarke, from St. Louis, by way of the Missouri and Columbia rivers, to the Pacific Ocean: performed in the years 1804, 1805, and 1806: by order of the government of the United States. Containing delineations of the manners, customs, and religion of the Indians, compiled from various authentic sources and original documents; and a summary of the statistical view of the Indian nations, from the official communications of Meriwether Lewis. Illustrated by a map of the country inhabited by the tribes of Western Indians, 8vo. 9s.

DIDASCALIA.

VENONI, or, the Novice of St. Mark's : a Drama, in Three Acts. By M. G. Lewis. Pp. 103. Price 3s. Longman & Co. London : 1809.

In Vol. V. p. 715, in our account of the first representation of this drama, we promised to notice "some of those passages which struck us as particularly worthy of attention;" the author has now given us the opportunity by its publication, which we accept with pleasure; and although we cannot commend all, yet we find much to praise.

The Viceroy, on his arrival at Messina, hearing from Benedetto of his friend Venoni's determination of burying himself in a convent, thus replies :

"*The Viceroy.*—Benedetto, he shall not long remain there. My sister's afflictions claim my first visit; but that duty paid, I'll hasten to St. Mark's, dissipate the illusions by which Venoni's judgment is obscured, and tell him plainly that the man commits a crime, who is virtuous like him, and denies mankind the use and example of his virtues. Venoni has youth, wealth, power, abilities: let him not tell me, that he quits the world, because it contains for him nothing but sufferings; he must remain in it, to preserve others from suffering like himself. Let him not tell me, that his *own* prospects are for ever closed; the noblest is still entirely open to him,—that of brightening the prospects of others!—Oh! shame on the selfish being who looks upon life as worthless, while it gives him the power to impart comfort, or to relieve distress; who, because happiness is dead to himself, forgets that for others it still exists; and who loses not the sense of his own heart's anguish while contemplating benefits, with which his own hand's bounty has blessed his fellow-creatures!"

On the Viceroy's first interview with Venoni, the following dialogue takes place between them, in the gardens of the convent of St. Mark :—

"*The Viceroy.*—Tell me then, cruel friend, what is your present object? Why bury yourself in this abode of regret and sorrow, of repentance and despair? What reason, nay, what *right* have you to deprive society of talents, bestowed on you by Nature to employ for the benefit of mankind? and what excuse can you make for resigning into the hands of strangers that wealth, which it is your sacred duty to distribute with your own? Heaven has endowed you with talents, capable of making your own existence *useful*; and your ungrateful neglect

renders the gift of no avail: Heaven has bestowed on you wealth, capable of making the existence of others *happy*; and your selfish indolence declines an office, which the Saints covet, and for which even the Angels contend!

Venoni.—Friend!—Benvolio!—In pity!

The Viceroy.—You are neither weak nor credulous: vulgar prejudices, superstitious terrors, enthusiastic dreams, have never subjugated a mind whose innate purity can have left you nothing to *fear*, and whose genuine piety must have made you feel, that every thing is yours to *hope*. Why then do I find you in this seclusion? What good is to arise from this servile renunciation of yourself, this forgetfulness of the dignity of human nature, this disgraceful sinking under afflictions, which are the common lot of all mankind? 'Tis but too frequently the fate of man to encounter calamity; but to bear it with resignation is always his duty. Now, speak, Venoni, and say, what arguments can defend your present conduct?

Venoni.—[*Weakly and despondingly*].—Benvolio.....I am wretched!—I have lost every thing—my strength of mind is broken—my heart is the prey of despair.

The Viceroy.—Of despair? Oh! blush to own it!—True, you have met with sorrows; and who then is exempt from them? True, your hopes have been deceived; accident has dissolved your dream of happiness; death has deprived you of the mistress of your choice: but you are a man and a citizen; you have a country which requires your services, and yet (Oh! shame!) you resign yourself to despair!—Venoni, where is your fortitude?

Venoni.—Fortitude?—Oh! I have none:none but to sue for death at the hand of heaven: had I possessed *less* fortitude, my own hand would have given me what I sued for long since!

The Viceroy.—And say, that death be the only blessing left *yourself* to wish for: is it then only for yourself, that you wish for blessings? Say, that your heart be *dead* to pleasure, ought it not still to *live* for virtue? Your prospects of happiness may indeed be closed, but the field of your duties remains still open. Mark me, Venoni; life may become to man but one long scene of misery; yet surely the spirit of *benevolence* should never perish but *with* life.

Venoni.—Nor shall mine perish even *then*, Benvolio. In the hands of those virtuous men to whom I shall confide my treasures, they will become the patrimony of the widow and the orphan, of the wanderer in a foreign land, and of him on whom the hand of sickness lies heavy. When my bones shall be whitened by time, still shall my riches feed the fainting beggar. When this heart, (its

self so heavy) shall be mouldered away into dust, my bounty shall still make light the heavy hearts of my fellow-sufferers! Yes; even in his grave, Venoni shall still make others happy!

The Viceroy.—And how can you hope that these friars will perform that duty hereafter, which you now, through indolence, refuse to perform yourself? you, who decline the task of distributing your wealth to advantage, how can you expect to find in strangers the spirit of benevolence more active?—Would you have your fortune well administered, at least set yourself an example to your heirs: summon your fortitude, return to the world once more.....

In honour of the female * character we insert part of a scene between Veronica, superior of the Ursulines convent, and the lady Josepha. The former, swerving from the sanctity of her office, endeavours to persuade the latter to comply with the base desires of the villain Coëstino, when Josepha thus replies:—

“ Josepha.—Speak not! proceed not!—Let not the unholy words pass through your lips, as you value your own soul! I guess your meaning; oh! then pronounce it not; great as are your crimes let me save you from committing one so monstrous as this! The lessons of vice from any lips appear disgusting; but when a woman gives them breath... 'tis horrible! 'tis dreadful! 'tis unnatural!.....

Josepha.—Strong as are my fetters, Heaven may one day break them; but robbed of innocence, then, indeed, not Heaven itself could save me.† When rains beat heavy, the rose for a while may droop its head op-

* Notwithstanding the purity of female excellence, our author in another part of his play does not spare that proneness to scandal for which, according to him, some ladies are remarkable towards each other.

“ Teresa.—The Marquis only did what every sensible man ought to do; he obeyed his wife.—But as for the Marchioness..... Oh! I have no patience with her!

Benedetto.—So it appears, Teresa; and shall I tell you why?—Because, the Marchioness is a woman, and you are a woman too: now I've always observed, that when a female has done wrong, she ever meets with least indulgence from persons of her own sex; and whenever I want to hear the foibles of one woman properly cut up, I never fail to ask another woman, what she thinks of them.”

† Our readers will recollect this is from the author of *The Monk*!—and *Crazy Jane*!

pressed; but the clouds will disperse, and the sun will burst forth, and the reviving flower will raise its blushing cup again; but all the flames of the sun and all the zephyrs of the south can never restore its fragrance and its health to the once gathered lily.....

Veronica.—Alas! alas! to protect you is beyond my power! you will be plunged once more alive into the grave..... will be deprived of every comfort.....

Josepha.—No, lady, no! even in the depth of your subterranean dungeon, one comfort still is mine, and never will I forsake me! 'tis the consciousness, that my sufferings are transitory, but that my reward will be eternal; 'tis the consciousness of an hereafter! 'Tis this which supports me during all my daily sorrows; 'tis this which irradiates all my nightly dreams. Then this poor wretched globe with all its crimes and all its follies rolls away from before me: then all seems fair, and pure, and glorious: cherubs shed the roseate lustre of their smiles upon my stony couch, and guardian saints encourage me to suffer with patience, to hope, and to adore!—Such are my dreams: now lady, point if you dare the visions, which you behold in your own.”

We extract Mr. Lewis's preface, which our readers will perceive, by recurring to our account above referred to, fully justifies all our former impartial observations:—

“ This drama is in a great measure translated from a French play in four acts, called “*Les Victimes Cloîtrées*.”—The principal alteration consisted in the Viceroy's character, who in the original was a *Republican Mayor*, whose sentiments and conduct were by no means adapted to the present times or to the British taste; this character, therefore, I was obliged to new-model entirely.

“ On the first night of representation the two first acts were well-received; the last was by no means equally successful, and the concluding scene * operated so strongly on the risible muscles of the audience, as to make it evident to me on the third night, that unless I could invent an entirely new third act, the piece must be given up altogether:—under this persuasion I set my brain to work, and in four-and-twenty hours I composed the last act, as it now stands, both plot and dialogue. With this alteration the drama was received with unqualified applause; and it had already gone through eighteen representations, when a stop was

* In *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 715, is inserted a representation of the arrangement of the stage, effect of this comical tragic risible muscle third act.

put to it by the burning down of Drury-Lane Theatre.”*

“This will probably be the last of my dramatic attempts. The act of composing has ceased to amuse me; I feel, that I am not likely to write better, than I have done already; and though the Public have received my plays certainly with an indulgence quite equal to their merits, those merits even to myself appear so trifling, that it cannot be worth my while to make any further efforts at the attainment of dramatic fame—here then I shall take my leave of the Theatre, probably for ever; thanking the Public for the lenity with which they have treated my endeavours to amuse, and the Performers for the attention and kindness with which they have uniformly contributed their services towards rendering those efforts successful.

“M. G. LEWIS.”

“London, July 7th, 1809.”

We should be glad to inform our readers of the same probability of our being able to announce the last dramatic attempts of the “beef and mutton,” the “bacon and gravy,” the “twangdillo and willow,” and the “crust and pair of breeches,” poets. Whenever such good news arrives, we shall not lose a moment in giving publicity to it,—as it will inevitably redound to the honour of the Muses, whenever this crew leave off dangling† after that sisterhood.

In a former number (Vol. VI. p.911) we promised some extracts from THE FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST, and Killing no Murder—we now proceed to fulfil our promise relative to the first—as to the latter, having given specimens of the same author's capabilities in our last, we trust our readers will deem them satisfactory, without farther trespassing on their patience.

Birth.

Trust me, girl, the brave man's laurel blooms with as fresh an honour in the poor

* Mr. Lewis has printed the original third act with this candid advertisement:

“In justice to the French Author, I think it right to add the Third Act, as it originally stood—it was evidently not so well adapted to the English taste, as the one which I substituted; but still partiality for my own production does not prevent my thinking the original design the best of the two.”

† “To dangle is to hang loose and quivering. Johnson.”—Dr. Pangloss.—For the little elegancies of this and that, see Mr. Hook's wit, in page 93 of Panorama, present volume.

peasant's cap as when it circles princely brows—nay, Justice deems it of a nobler growth, for Flattery often twines the laurel round a coronet, but Truth alone bestows it on the unknown head!.....

Young man, your sentiments and your actions have proved themselves the legitimate offspring of honour, and I require no pedigree for limbs and features. Fortune forbade you to inherit a name, but she has granted you a prouder boast—you have founded one. Common men vaunt of the actions of their forefathers, but the superior spirit declares his own!

Woman.

Enough! here will I pitch my tent.—Whenever doubts and fears perplex a man, the form of woman strikes upon his troubled spirit like the rainbow stealing out of clouds—the type of beauty and the sign of hope!

Chimney-corners.

Eternal praise to the architect who first invented chimney-corners!—the man who built the pyramids was a dunce by comparison.*

Elevation, and Super-Extra Aerial Gas.

Earth's gross substantial touch is felt no more—I mount in air, and rest on sunbeams!.....

Yet my steps are heavier than my heart, for that's all feather, ready for any flight in fancy's hemisphere; give thought but breath, and 'twere blown in a second to the moon or the Antipodes:—wilt along with me!

A touch of the true German style.

Hold, hold, my lord! recal those threatening words. O God! what damning crime is in your thought? Pause—yet for a moment pause—ere you barter to the fiend your soul for ages. Omnipotence hath interposed with miracles, and still preserved you from the guilt you sought; your conscience yet is undefiled with blood.....

As you now deal with this afflicted innocent, even so, hereafter, shall the God of judgment deal with you.....

Cover me mountains! hide me from the sun!

German Anathema.

Oh! God of wrath and vengeance! hear thou a husband's and a father's prayer! strike the pale villain! Oh! with thy hottest lightning blast him dead! A curse, a tenfold curse o'erwhelm his death-bed!

Murder.

Midnight, the welcome Sabbath of unstained souls. Oh! to the murderer thou art terrible—silence and darkness that with the innocent make blessed time, to him bring

* “Blessed be him who first invented sleep, it covers a man all over like a cloak,” says Sancho-Pan̄a.

curses, for then through sealed ears and close-veiled eyes, strange sounds and sights will steal their way, that in the hum and glare of day-light dare not stir—then o'er the wretch's forehead ooze cold beads of dew—in feverish, brain-sick dreams, with starts and groans—on beds of seeming down he feels the griding rack, and finds himself a hell more fierce, than fiends can shew hereafter.....

Thou wretched man ! rather for thee than for myself I kneel.—Pause, Longueville ! raise but thine eye to yon clear world, thick-sown with shining * wonders—think, that throughout the boundless beauteous space, an Omnipresent, and all-conscious Spirit is,—think, that within his awful eye-beam, now thy actions pass, and presently before his throne must wait for judgment ; think, that when'er he touched the veriest worm, that crawls on this base sphere, with life, his mighty will encompassed it with safety !—then, tremble, creature as thou art, to spurn his law by whom thou wert created, nor quench with impious hand, that gifted spark, Omnipotence hath once ordained to glow.

There are allusions to the attributes of Divinity, *à la mode Germanique*, &c. without end—We have “ Just Heavens ! ”—“ Eternal Providences ! ”—“ Eternal Mercies ! ”—and “ Eternal Powers ! ”—The continual repetitions of these however, are not so irreverent as the frequent exclamations addressed to the Divinity—totally incompatible with the vociferating flourishes at the play-houses, and too extravagant for the wild gesticulation of eccentric actors even in the dog-days.—In the frequency of this custom our modern poets do most evidently betray their insensibility to common decorum : as our readers must have remarked in the specimen we have given above, which is only a sample of what abounds in the *dramas* and *melo-dramas* of all our fashionable dramatists :

They serve Heaven
With less respect than they do minister
To their gross selves.

* Shakespeare says,—Mr. Dimond, we beg your pardon,—but Shakespeare says,

Look how the floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with patines of bright gold ;
There's not the smallest orb, which thou beholdst
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubins ;
Such harmony is in immortal souls ;
But whilst this muddy vesture of decay
Doth grossly close it in we cannot hear it.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The science of Architecture is, on many occasions, little other than a struggle with difficulties ; and in no edifice is this more notorious, than in the construction of a theatre, or other large and capacious building, destined to accommodate a great number of spectators. The ancient architects were not affected by some of the most perplexing difficulties that embarrass the moderns. The necessity for covering our theatres with a roof, the indispensable requisites for managing the scenes, and machinery in general, above ; the frequent changes of scenery, some of which are intricate, all of them occasion anxieties to which the ancients were strangers. Whether they shifted the scene, at all, or whether between the acts, is uncertain ; neither did they require any number of trap doors, and other preparations for tricks, and harlequinades. We are, therefore, bound in candour to make great allowances when examining the construction of a modern theatre, of which these *must* form a part.

We have already stated [Compare Panorama, Vol. VII. p. 120.] that Mr. Smirke, the architect of Covent-Garden new theatre, has done all that was possible in the principal front of this building : and so he has, we believe, in the internal distribution of it. He was, no doubt, *commanded*, to introduce a third tier of boxes ; and to obtain this accommodation, required the sacrifice of some of the indispensable characters of a *well planned* theatre.

Distinction of parts is necessary in a public structure : and though our laws acknowledge no distinction of persons, yet distinction of persons, there is, and there must be, in every community pretending to the first rudiments of policy. Mr. Smirke has violated this principle, by lowering his first tier of boxes to a level with the higher seats of the pit ; so that, it may be (as we have seen it) that the audience in the pit (consisting of *men* only) shall all of them, turn themselves to the boxes, and stare without modesty, or manners, on the ladies in the front of those seats. If this front row consists of ladies who can return stare for stare, all may be well ; but if by accident, a modest lady should be seated among them—O, that Mr. Smirke, could sympathize with the feelings of his wife or daughter, exposed, till sick at heart, to the confident investigations of two hundred *gentlemen with their hats on!*—But, we acknowledge, that good may result from this arrangement : for if any of our British dames feel any “ *compunctious visitings* ” of natural delicacy—they may find a sure remedy against such qualms, in the front row of the lower tier of boxes. To say all in one word,—it is an excellent school for preparing our

females to behave themselves, *comme il faut*, when the yoke of the emperor and king is rivetted on the neck of Britannia.

The same cause, the introduction of the third tier of boxes, has raised the galleries to such an immense height, that we should enjoy equal pleasure in contemplating the Lord Mayor's shew on a foggy ninth of November, from the gallery of St. Paul's, as in viewing a spectacle on the stage at this theatre. This applies *à fortiori* to the upper gallery; yet on a level with this upper gallery, and separated only by a spiked partition, is a row of—what is modestly called—Boxes: Boxes even with the upper gallery! Never let the proprietors be charged with want of modesty: they desire it not in their customers: they have sufficient themselves to supply the demands of this theatre, for many years to come.

Now, had the third tier of boxes been omitted, the height would have allowed of the lower boxes being raised four or five feet above the pit; in order to maintain a distinction; while the galleries might have been lowered double that space, and thereby have enjoyed a much better view than they do at present, of the scenic deceptions.

We give the architect credit also, for having done his best in arranging the staircases of these galleries; but to say truth, they rise and descend in a manner we disapprove of. Neither are the passages generally conformed to principles, on the necessity of which we have insisted, [Compare Panorama, Vol. III. p. 419 Vol. V. p. 90.]

The Pit is the most commodious of the kind we have ever visited; and is, indeed, superior to that of any theatre in Europe.

The Boxes partake of the faults forced into the heights of the stories. Many colds will be caught, and consumptions will follow, in consequence of the suffocating heats, when the house is crowded. The back boxes receive a cold air from the opening of the doors.

The entrances to the pit and the galleries are completely separated from that to the boxes; and are in fact, at another part of the house: this is extremely proper. The door in Bow-street leads to the boxes, and opens into a vestibule, from which turning to the left, a very handsome and well constructed flight of stairs leads up to a corridor, which gives entrances to the box lobbies, and to a saloon, intended to furnish refreshments to the company. This saloon is elegant: and a modest foresight warrants the prediction that it will become a favorite resort to company desirous of availing themselves of the acknowledged powers of the theatre as a school of virtue. In a smaller apartment at the end of this saloon stands a statue of Shakespeare.

The fronts of the boxes are painted a dove colour ground, with different gold Etruscan

borders, the breadth of the whole pannel, running round each tier. The different tiers are supported by gold pillars, from the top of each of which runs a gilt iron bracket, suspending a superb glass and gold chandelier for wax candles. The backs of the boxes are pink, and the doors solid mahogany. The prevailing colour of the theatre is therefore pink, excepting in the tier of private boxes, where the slanting sides of each box, are of the dove colour.

The ceiling of the theatre is painted to imitate a dome. The proscenium of the stage is a large arch, from the top of which hang red curtains, festooned in the Grecian style, and ornamented with a black Grecian border and gold fringe; on each of these festoons is painted a gold wreath, in the centre of one of which is written in gold letters the motto of the stage, "*Veluti in Speculum.*" The proscenium is supported by pillars, painted to imitate yellow stained marble, of which colour are the sides of the pit; and the stage doors are white and gold. The drop scene is peculiarly grand. It represents a temple dedicated to Shakespeare, in the back of which is seen his statue from Westminster Abbey, supported by Tragedy and Comedy; and between pillars on each side are statues of *Æschylus*, *Plautus*, *Lope de Vega*, *Ben Johnson*, *Moliere*, &c. &c.

We confess ourselves not a little surprised at the want of animation discoverable in the works of our artists: the statues want vigour and vivacity; there is not in the figure of Shakespeare, any thing of the "Poet's eye in a fine phrensy rolling;" he is more like Justice Shallow ruminating on the loss of his deer, than the lively lad who leaped the park wall to steal them.

To sum up our opinion in brief, we say, that the architect, has done all that was possible: that the other artists have not done all that was possible; and that the proprietors have attempted the impossible. Advice is useless: we abandon them to unavailing regret.

The riot and confusion still continue at this theatre, to the disgrace of the first metropolis in the world; nor could the introduction of a piece called *The Jubilee* founded on the general joy of Oct. 25, obtain a hearing. We forbear remarks till order be established.

.....

LYCEUM.

Two new performers to a London audience, have appeared at this theatre, Mrs. Edwin and Mr. Wrench. The lady is a good actress, and is well calculated to shine in those characters in which Mrs. Jordan excels. She has great spirit and address. Mr. Wrench has been brought forward in the room of Elliston, who has seceded. He is an actor of vivacity and talent, but not equal either to Elliston, or to Lewis whom he seemingly imitates.

DRAMATIC BLASPHEMY.

To the Editor of the Literary Panorama.

SIR :—I have noticed, with much pleasure, your frequent reprehension of the disgraceful habit of swearing, which has lately obtained so thorough a footing on the British London * Stage, that it would seem the actors and authors were vying with each other which could set public decency the most completely at defiance; and, while I applaud your meritorious efforts in the cause of offended morality, I lament that they have not, as yet, been crowned with the success they deserve. It is a melancholy consideration, Sir, that a person of respectability cannot take his wife and daughters to a play, without the certainty of their ears being shocked with expressions that must raise a blush on the cheek of any one who is not absolutely lost to every sense of decency; much more of that sex, whose purity and modesty is their greatest charm; for, if the author has neglected, or possessed too much delicacy, to disgrace his piece with these infamous auxiliaries, the deficiency is amply supplied by the Actor, with whom the ready delivery of an oath is now considered as a *chef-d'œuvre* of his art. This, however, is not often the case in our modern dramas, which are seldom remarkable for genuine merit; but what they want in sense and soundness of judgment, they fully compensate by dulness and blasphemy.

This, Sir, is a subject, which deserves a more serious consideration, than, at a first glance, we are apt to imagine; for, we should reflect on the influence which the open and public encouragement of an odious vice must have on the morals of the community in general, and more especially on those younger branches of it, whose tender minds are so apt to be corrupted and led astray by first impressions. Is it not a reasonable conclusion, that, when blasphemy is listened to in a public theatre, without any signs of disapprobation on the part of the audience, it will no longer be considered as a vice, but a sort of sanction will be afforded to the practice of it, not warranted either by morality or decency; and that it will insensibly lose its infamy, and even become fashionable? Nay, is not this conclusion confirmed by the fact? and have we not many instances before our eyes of young men of exalted rank, who not only utter every blasphemous expression that can be suggested, but have descended so low as to assume the habits,

imitate the manners, and take a pride in aping as closely as possible the very vices of the lowest dregs of society? And what is the excuse? Fashion! fashion! which can sanction every enormity, and make even vice itself appear innocent!

At the same time, however, I rejoice to say, that a British audience, or at least the majority of it, is not yet so completely debased as to applaud it for wit; and that, in many instances, where an oath has been thrust in, either by the author or the player, to give an *éclat* to a speech, it has not only been unmarked with approbation, but has been passed over in silence. Yet, while no check is offered to it, while it is listened to with patience and without opposition, our morality seems but a sort of negative virtue: true, we are not so lost to shame as openly to applaud or encourage vice; but can we say we do our duty when we do not condemn it? I fear the words of a modern dramatic writer, that "we would more willingly appear wicked than ridiculous," are but too true; for, rather than seem singular, even in the cause of virtue, we would sacrifice at the shrine of vice the highest moral consideration.

When Jeremy Collier wrote his strictures on the Stage, it was completely sunk in vice and debauchery. Scenes the most lewd and infamous; expressions obscene and disgusting; immorality, profaneness, and blasphemy, were listened to not only with patience but delight! This may be fully proved by reading those plays (many of them still remaining in print) which excited the just indignation of that lively censor. Dryden pleaded guilty to the charge, and confessed the justness of his remarks; but many of his contemporaries, whose lives were in too strict conformity with the immorality of their writings for their faults to be passed over as errors of judgment, disdaining regret, and conscious of the inutility of acknowledgment, boldly attempted to justify what their conscience condemned; but the public voice was against them, and decided in favour of Collier.—It is not my intention to insinuate by this, that the Stage, at the present moment, is reduced to so low a state of debasement; nor that it calls for reprehension so severe as that bestowed on it by the above-mentioned writer, however justly it might have been merited in his time; but, Sir, it may be reduced to such a state; and it is by these insensible gradations of the immorality of the Players, that a people first become corrupt, and afterwards infamous. By causes such as these have states and empires met their ruin; and by these only, aided by the enlightened *soi-disant* philosophy of the Illuminati, was it, that the Revolution was effected, which has entailed on the French Nation those miseries under which they at

* The theatres in our country towns being principally licensed by mayors and justices, the Players, *malgré eux*, are forced to avoid this practice,—to the honour of the county magistrates, and the disgrace of the metropolis.

present groan.—It becomes every man, who values the well-being of his country, to watch with a jealous eye the encroachments of national impiety;* since it is on morals chiefly, if not indeed entirely, that its welfare depends. The moment a people in general become notorious for immorality, it is a sure sign that the government under which they exist is hastening to its ruin; and this consideration should induce us, who have preserved *our* moral character as a nation, to resist every insidious approach of vice, whether wearing the fascinating garb of pleasure, or disguised under the assumed pretext of fashion. The innate vivacity of the French, their little regard to punctilio, and their utter want of delicacy, were so many natural causes which, acting as political causes, produced *their* downfall: their dress, their manners, and their extreme *politeness and civilisation*; the total banishment of the *mauvaise honte*; the ready intercourse between the sexes, and the inevitable consequences resulting, rendered them insensible to the dictates of virtue; and though, perhaps, not really inclined to vice, led them into excesses which could only be sanctioned by public libertinism;—a people without seriousness, and to whom thinking was always considered the greatest of evils; they could only be taught their duty by that fatal catastrophe, which has overturned social order and civil compact: “the altar and the throne.”

Let us, then, avoid the fatal rock on which they split, and, by our conduct, afford an illustrious example to the world. We have a monarch, who, with his royal partner, have ever set the bright example of moral excellence; let that example animate us; so shall we be a nation, not only feared for our bravery, but respected for our virtue; and then we may not only repel the insidious attacks of our inveterate foe, but even compel him to acknowledge that superiority, which it is the darling object of his ambition to destroy. Yours, &c. Z.

* Our laws have not been inattentive to the odious practice of stage-swearing: for we find, that, by the 3d James I, cap. 21, “If any person shall, in any stage-play, interlude, or shew, jestingly or profanely use the name of God, &c. he shall forfeit *ten pounds*.” That this statute has been acted upon, appears from Mr. Dibdin’s History of the Stage, in which, speaking of Collier’s work, he says, that “the Stage afterwards was *narrowly watched*; obscene expressions in former plays were obliged to be expunged; and nothing new was produced before it underwent the examination of a licenser. In consequence of this, many were prosecuted by government for uttering profane or indecent expressions; among whom Betterton and Mrs. Bracegirdle were actually fined.”

OF SEEDS, ROOTS AND PLANTS.

Change of Seed not necessary to prevent degeneracy. Naturalization of Plants. Important caution to secure permanent good quality of Plants. By Joseph Cooper, of Gloucester county, New Jersey.

[From Memoirs of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society, 1806. Vol. I. Appendix, p. 11.]

The following paper, on several important agricultural subjects, has already been published in the United States and in Europe; and has deservedly excited very general attention. The writer is entitled to every degree of respect, both for his practical knowledge and integrity of relation. His experience and opinions differ widely from those generally received: the results produced require the care and attention which few will give: the merit of Mr. Cooper is therefore the greater. That both sides of a question, in which agriculturists are highly interested, might fairly appear, the Society have thought it right to add to their Memoirs, this important developement of the practice and success of the writer. And this, not with a view to promote controversy, but to encourage and invite candid inquiry.

Cooper’s Point, April 17th, 1799.

Respected Friend:—Kind Providence having placed me in a situation of life, which obliged me to procure a living by industry, and that principally in the agricultural line, it has caused me to be a strict observer of the works of nature, with respect to such parts of the vegetable creation as have come under my particular notice. I have been greatly embarrassed at the opinion very generally entertained by farmers and gardeners, that changing seeds, roots, and plants, to distant places, or different soils or climates, is beneficial to agriculture; such opinion not agreeing with my operations or practice. This induced me to make many experiments on that head; all of which, in more than forty years’ practice, have operated to prove to my satisfaction that the above opinion is not well founded, and, if so, must be extremely prejudicial to agriculture, as it turns the attention of the husbandman from what appears to me one great object, viz. that of selecting seeds and roots, for planting, or sowing, from such vegetables as come to the greatest perfection in the soil which he cultivates.

What induced me to make experiments on the subject was, my observing that all kinds of vegetables were continually varying in their growth, quality, production, and time of maturity. This led me to believe, that the

Great Author of nature has so constructed that wonderful machine, if I may be allowed the expression, as to incline every kind of soil and climate to naturalize all kinds of vegetables, that it will produce, at any rate, the better to suit them, if the agriculturists will do their part, in selecting the most proper seed. In support of this position I will subjoin a few facts and experiments, out of a great number, which have all combined to prove the above to my satisfaction.

In or about the year 1746, my father procured the seeds of the long warty squash, which have been kept on the farm ever since, without changing, and are now far preferable to what they were at first. Our early peas were procured from London, the spring before Braddock's defeat (1756), and have been planted successively every season since, on the place. They have not been changed, and are now preferable to what they were when first obtained. The seed of our asparagus was procured from New York 1752, and since that time I have not planted a seed, except what grew on my beds; and, by selecting the seed from the largest stalks, I have improved it greatly.

A complaint is very general, that potatoes of every kind degenerate, at which I am not surprised, when the most proper means to produce the effect is constantly practised: to wit, using or selling the best, and planting the refuse; by which means almost the whole of those planted are the produce of plants the most degenerated. This consideration induced me to try an opposite method. Having often observed that some plants or vines produced potatoes larger, better shaped, and in greater abundance than others, without any apparent reason, except the operation of nature, it induced me to save a quantity from such only, for planting the ensuing season, and I was highly gratified in finding their production exceed that of others of the same kind, planted at the same time, and with every equal advantage, beyond my expectation, in size, shape, and quantity: by continuing the practice I am satisfied that I have been fully compensated, for all the additional trouble.

A circumstance happened respecting potatoes, which may be worth relating: a woman whom I met in market, requested me to bring half a bushel of sweet potatoes for seed, the next market day, which I promised to do; but going through the market on that day, previous to her son's coming for the potatoes, I observed the woman selling such as I had brought for her; when the boy came I asked him the reason they wanted potatoes for seed, while they were selling their own; his answer was, that his father said, if they did not get seed from me once in three or four years, their potatoes would be good for

nothing. Query:—If he had used the same means, in selecting his potatoes for planting, as I did, whether he would have profited by changing with one who used the other method?

In discoursing with a friend who lived at a great distance from me, on the above subject, he mentioned a fact in favour of changing seed. Some radish seed which he had from me produced radishes preferable to any thing of the kind ever seen in that neighbourhood, which was near 100 miles distant: but in two or three years the radishes degenerated so as to be no better than what he had before; I asked his method of saving his seed; he said he had no other radishes in his garden, and when they had pulled what was fit for use, let the others go to seed. I then told him my method, viz. as soon as the radishes are fit for use, I dig up ten or twelve of those which please me best, as to colour, shape, &c. and plant them at least 100 yards from where any other bloom at the time they do; this, I informed him, was the best method I knew of to improve any kind of vegetables, varying the process agreeable to their nature. I asked him if he thought I should be benefited by exchanging with him? His answer was, he believed I was the best gardener.

In or about the year 1772, a friend sent me a few grains of a small kind of Indian corn, the grains of which were not larger than goose shot: he informed me by a note, that they were originally from Guinea, and produced from eight to ten ears on a stock. Those grains I planted, and found the production to answer the description, but the ears were small, and few of them ripened before frost. I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted them between rows of the larger and earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seed from stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears; and first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season, and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable, both in quantity and quality, to that of any corn I had ever planted. This kind of corn I have continued to plant ever since, selecting that designed for seed, in the manner I would wish others to try, viz. when the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or for replanting, and at the time you wish your corn to ripen generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears, of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from this corn plant your main crop, and if any hills should miss, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen

more regularly than is common: this is a great benefit.

The above method I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops, beyond the expectation of any person who had not tried the experiment. The distance of planting corn, and the number of grains in a hill, are matters many differ in; perhaps different soils may require a difference in both these respects; but in every kind of soil I have tried, I find planting the rows six feet asunder each way, as nearly at right angles as may be, and leaving not more than four stalks on a hill, produces the best crop. The common method of saving seed corn, by taking the ears from the crib or heap, is attended with two disadvantages, one is, the taking the largest ears, which have generally grown but one on a stalk. This lessens the production; the other is, taking ears that have ripened at different times, which causes the production to do the same.

A striking instance of plants being naturalized, happened by Colonel Matlock sending some water-melon seed from Georgia, which, he informed me by letter, were of superior quality: knowing that seed from vegetables which had grown in more southern climates required a longer summer than what grew here, I gave them the most favourable situation, and used glasses to bring them forward, yet very few ripened to perfection; but finding them to be as excellent in quality as described, I saved seed from those first ripe; and by continuing that practice four or five years, they became as early water-melons as I ever had.

Many admit the importance of a change of seed, from the fact of foreign flax seed producing the best flax in Ireland; but when it is considered that it is the bark of the stalk only that is used in Ireland, and that this is in the best perfection before the seed ripens, the argument fails when applied to other vegetables.

For many years past, I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive, and of better quality, than the rest; a practice which, I am satisfied, has been of great use; and I am fully of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods, particular care being taken, that different kinds of the same species of vegetables are not in bloom at the same time, near together, as, by this bad practice, they mix and degenerate.*

* The above remark of an observant, practical agriculturist, has so often been confirmed by the observations of others, that no doubt can be entertained of its accuracy. The fact is one of the most powerful proofs

I am sensible the foregoing will meet with great opposition and contradiction, but as an experiment is safe and easy, I hope it will induce persons of more leisure, ability, and observation than myself, to make trial, as a mean of improving the agriculture of our country.

Such is the sincere wish of thy friend,

JOSEPH COOPER.

* * The importance of this subject will justify our presenting this paper to our readers, to many of whom it may be new; and expressing our readiness to pay every attention to experimental communications on the subject; or on others allied to it.

CHALLENGE GIVEN AND RECEIVED, à la Suzerain :

BY PARTIES OF THE GREATEST CONSIDERATION.

To the Editor of the *Literary Panorama*.

SIR.—I perceive by your remarks on the late duel between two of his majesty's ministers, that you disapprove of a recourse to arms for the purpose of ascertaining on which side Truth takes her station; and that the confidential intercourse of office, and government, adds, in your opinion, to the atrocity of the act. But Sir, you ought to recollect that personal challenges may plead precedents of the highest authority: Mark Antony and Augustus, among the ancients; and even, as some say, our own king George

of the sexual doctrine of plants, and is strongly confirmed by the familiar example of the certain degeneracy of squashes and pumpkins, if grown near gourds; the latter even communicate an emetic quality to their neighbours. In like manner melons will degenerate, if planted near squashes or pumpkins. A case is recorded in the law reports, of an action which was brought against a gardener near London, in the reign of Charles II. for selling cabbage seed instead of cauliflower seed. On trial it appeared, that both had been planted near each other by the purchaser, and to this error the gardener contended the degeneracy of the true seed which he had sold was owing. But he lost his cause in consequence of the prevailing ignorance of the sexual doctrine of plants: posterity however has rescued his memory from the imputation of being a cheat. This fact, and the consequences of it, shew that lawyers should attend to agricultural and horticultural knowledge, as well as to mere professional acquirements. In an agricultural country, it is peculiarly incumbent on them, both for the purposes of justice, and personal advantages to themselves.

II. and the king of Prussia, among the moderns! But these incidents are deficient in the forms appropriate to affairs of honour among sovereigns;—there is, however, extant the history of a challenge sent by Francis I. of France to Charles V. of Spain, in which the public proceedings on this private mode of adjusting a quarrel, are infinitely amusing. I therefore send you a translation from the “*Archives Littéraires de l’Europe*,” No. 40, p. 84, and No. 41, p. 213, in which these pieces are given. It is true, that this quarrel terminated “without perdition of souls;” but that was because the Pope was solicited to become a mediator by one of the parties: what a pity that his Holiness, or some other potentate were not appealed to, on a late occasion!

Francis had been taken prisoner by Charles, and in order to regain his liberty, he solemnly promised to observe the stipulations of the treaty of Madrid, one of which was to return “to Madrid” if the states of France refused to ratify the treaty. This, say the Spanish historians, he also promised in private to Charles, “on the honour of a gentleman.” Garnier, the continuator of Villaret and Vely, presuming that Francis held this last pledge of greater obligation than the former, endeavours by means of it to explain the conduct of Francis, in not allowing the herald of Charles to speak, lest he should remind him of that engagement. Others think, that solution insufficient. Certain it is, that all Europe watched earnestly the issue of this challenge. Perhaps, Francis, after a while, felt the ridicule of his situation; which in a man of sense, was so much worse than that which we recollect, the preposterous challenge of Paul to Buonaparte, written by the pen of Kotzebue; and inserted in the Petersburg gazette;—the insult of a savage to a barbarian!

The originals of the following papers are derived from the Archives of Madrid; and are translated from the Spanish by a Frenchman, who was charged with a mission to the late court of Spain.

Manifesto of Charles V., or Official Relation by his Secretary, of what passed at Monzon, from the arrival of the French Herald to his departure.

On the 7th of June, 1528, Guyenne,* king of arms of France, arrived at Monzon in Arragon, at five o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Gonzalo de Montalbo, a

* The name of a province, given to the herald: as among ourselves, “Garter,” &c.—Monzon, was a small city of Arragon, about five leagues south of Balbastro: the states of the kingdom sometimes assembled in it.

gentleman of the emperor, who had been sent to the frontiers of Fontarabia, to receive and accompany him, for the purpose of securing him from insult: for although the office of king at arms was privileged, and his person held sacred, yet Guyenne had demanded a safe-conduct, or passport; and at his request the emperor had sent him three, for the three passes of the Pyrennees.

The next day (the 8th) the Count de Vaso, grand chamberlain of Charles V. conducted the herald to an audience of the emperor, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the palace of Don Hernando, duke of Arragon, and viceroy of Valencia.

Guyenne, clad in his coat of arms, was most honourably accompanied; the court was composed of prelates, and lords, who signed all the acts drawn up on this occasion. The king at arms made three profound reverences, on presenting himself at the foot of the throne; then, putting his knee to the ground, he spoke to the emperor personally, and in the first place required a promise, that no violence should be done to his person, and that he should be freely permitted to return to France, after he had delivered his message. The emperor having acquiesced, Guyenne spoke as follows:—

“SIRE! The king, my master and my sovereign lord, has been informed of every thing that your majesty commanded to be told to him; but, in respect to what you said, both before and after that message touching his honour, as he wishes to demonstrate to the whole world, that this remains unblemished, (*sauf et sans tache*,) he has commanded me to bring you, by way of reply, the present letter, signed with his own hand.—May it please you, Sire, to receive it, and your majesty will there see, that he is ready to give you ample satisfaction in and for all things.—My message is now delivered, and I therefore beseech your majesty to permit me to return to the king, my master.”

Before he would receive the dispatch, the emperor demanded of Guyenne, whether Francis I. had given him orders to read officially the writing of which he was the bearer? Guyenne having replied, “No;” his majesty spoke as follows:—

“King at arms, this is sufficient.—I comprehend, that the writing is a challenge of defiance on the part of the king, your master, to me; to this he has been accustomed; but not to keep his engagements.”

After this discourse, the grand chancellor, in the name of the emperor, pronounced a protestation in due form, claiming all his rights, stipulated in virtue of the treaties between him and the king of France, &c. asserting, whatever may be the event, that the emperor would never renounce or prejudice them in any manner whatsoever. When

this had been read, Charles V. once more addressed himself to Guyenne, and spoke as follows :—

" King at arms! although your master hath afforded me more than one legitimate motive to regard and consider him as incompetent to what he demands of me, yet for the good of Christianity, to avoid a new effusion of blood, and with the view to obtain that peace which he has hitherto refused, I consent to esteem him on this occasion alone, but on no other."

This discourse ended, he received the challenge from the hand of the king at arms, without either opening, or reading it. While the particulars of the reception were drawing up, Guyenne observed to the emperor, " that he could not charge himself with the answer of his majesty to the king of France, even if it should notify the assurance of the acceptance of a field of battle; and that, in consequence he craved to be permitted to retire."

Charles V. replied fiercely. " It does not belong to the king, your master, to prescribe to me the manner in which I ought to conduct myself; I shall do what becomes me on the present occasion; and as I presume, that an answer is required to this writing, with which I am to entrust some one belonging to myself, I demand of you a safe conduct for my herald, seeing you yourself would not enter Spain without obtaining one from me."

Guyenne replied—" That not being able to grant a safe conduct himself, he would write for one to the king, his master." On this he retired, but returning back again immediately, and putting one knee to the ground, he said to the emperor—

" Sire! I have also to present to your majesty, another letter, which contains a reply to the one which you wrote* from Burgos, to the king, my master; may it please you therefore, Sire, to command your secretary, the lord Bondanes to receive it."—This nobleman accordingly presented himself immediately, and the king at arms, having presented the packet to him, retired before the challenge had been unsealed.

Challenge and Defiance from Francis I. to the Emperor Charles V.

" We, by the grace of God, king of France, lord of Genoa, &c. to you Charles, by the grace of God, emperor of the Romans, and king of Spain: we hereby make known to you: that having been informed of sundry answers made by you to the ambassadors and heralds, whom we have sent to reside with you for the confirmation of peace, which you refuse; answers in which you accuse us with having escaped from your hands and from under your power, without fulfilling the promises and engagements that we had stipulated with you: to defend our honour

which might be stained in opposition to truth, we have determined to send you this challenge, although according to the laws even of your own states, a man detained by force shall not be obliged to perform what he may have promised for the recovery of his liberty; and although this principle would of itself be deemed a sufficient excuse.

" Yet being resolved to satisfy all and every one, in whatsoever concerns our honour, which we have always maintained unimpaired until now, and which we shall always preserve (by God's assistance) until the end of our life, we hereby let you know, that if you will not avow, and defend, what you have said respecting our engagements, and our deliverance, and if you shall pretend, that we have ever committed any action which a gentleman firmly attached to his honour would not commit, *we tell you, that you have therein lied in your throat,* and that you lie every time that you venture to say so.*

" And whereas we have always determined to defend our honour until the latest moment of our life,;—we wish you not to persist in your assertions, which are contrary to the truth, and that you will not henceforth write any more, but assure us of your presence in the field of battle. We ourselves shall be ready; and when all the ceremonies have been duly observed, we shall assume our arms, and risque our person, *if we shall be permitted*; protesting, at the same time, that if, after this declaration, you write, or say any thing of whatever nature, the shame of delay will entirely attach to you, as this combat is the end and aim of our correspondence.

" Given in our good city of Paris, on the 26th of May, 1528. FRANCIS."

This challenge was read aloud by the emperor's secretary, first in French, then in Spanish.

After the secretary had concluded, the emperor addressed his court, which had been assembled on this occasion, in an animated discourse, wherein he recapitulated all that had passed between him and the king of France. He concluded, by manifesting his " firm resolution to fight with him, *body to body, and take away his life, if it pleased God!*" The animosity with which his majesty pronounced these last words, manifested the rage with which his royal bosom was filled upon this occasion.

On the 10th of June, his imperial majesty assembled his council, consisting of eleven persons, to whom he recited a concise discourse, in which he demanded the advice or each, in writing, within the term of ten

* The Spanish text is *gola*. When Charles V. heard this passage, he observed with an air of irony, " *que le seul repentir étoit l'auteur du cartel.*"

days. His majesty, at the same time, addressed a letter to the duke de l'Infantado, in which he states the circumstance, and, that to avoid the horrors of war, "he had voluntarily determined to expose his person, in single combat, with king Francis, over whom, with the aid of God, and by means of the justice of his cause, which was manifest to all the world, he hoped to be able to obtain the victory."—He demanded the duke's advice.

Answer of the Duke de l'Infantado.

"SIRE.—I have received the letter sent by your Catholic and Imperial Majesty, and have fully reflected on what is commanded me. I own to you, Sire, that if my age permitted me, I should greatly prefer the taking on myself the challenge in question, to the office of advising your majesty, as I am now directed; seeing that if the honour of the most private individual was at stake on this occasion, I should consider it as an extremely difficult undertaking to give him advice. With how much stronger reason then must I needs be embarrassed, when the honour of the greatest prince on earth is in question? But, as your majesty commands me to offer my opinion, I must obey. I shall but propose it as a plan which I might follow, were I in the same condition, but I do not give it as advice. It remains with the valiant mind of your majesty to decide upon it.

"Supposing that my adversary should charge me with having insulted him, by asserting, that he *had not kept his word*, and he offers single combat, in order to terminate the difference, it appears to me, Sire, that, by accepting the challenge, we should neglect on both sides, the most essential point, *which is, the verification of what I have said, and he denies*. In this case, we both depart from the rules of justice, because the decision of such an affair does not appertain to arms. It is the verity of promises, which we have mutually made to each other in writing, that can alone be decided before the tribunal of sages and of chevaliers. Now, such an inquiry comes not within the jurisdiction of arms; one cannot have recourse to them, but in respect to obscure and secret matters, known only to the two parties themselves, and which it is impossible in any other manner to prove. In this latter case, God alone, who is the sole judge, will discover the truth and the right, by giving the victory to the just. But when words have been ascertained; when there are witnesses worthy of belief; writings that are incontestable, and by which the whole may be verified and decided; I think, Sire, that I should do wrong to engage in combat with my adversary, until it has been clearly shewn, in a just and proper manner, which of us is in the right.

"Another very important reflection, Sire, is worthy the attention of your majesty. It is, that the more a man is elevated in respect to rank, the more ought he to be firm and invariable in his promises, whether they be by oath, or by writing. It follows from this, that the prince, who has failed in his engagements, is infinitely less estimable, than he who has never departed from them. Now, it is considered as a principle, that a man ought never to combat with any but with his equal in all points; how can I then, without degrading myself, fight with an adversary guilty of failing in respect to his promise? This baseness is accounted so shameful among the lowest classes of the people, that it is regarded even by them as scandalous.

"Perhaps, Sire, the custom of single combat I might tolerate, and perhaps I might comply with it: but it may be asked whether the law which binds princes so powerful and exalted as your majesties, is more or less rigorous than that which binds us, your inferiors. However that might be determined, I think that the law of honour which binds us, is equally strict upon princes, however powerful, and allows of no distinction between them and simple chevaliers, such as myself. I believe, however, that in the present case there is an exception. In fine, Sire, would it not be singular, that an offence so great, and so notorious throughout Europe, could only obtain reparation by a challenge from the king of France, in which he defies your sacred person? What will follow? Your majesty's example will operate as a law within your own states; offences of every kind will be avenged by force of arms, and this custom will be a most cruel sacrifice of the blood of your subjects; not a law of justice tempered with mercy.

"I submit these reflections to the consideration of your majesty, because they are directly connected with the present question. I beseech you to believe, that if I considered any thing as more conformable to truth, I would most readily communicate it, with all that frankness and fidelity which characterize all the grandees of your empire.

"May God preserve the life of your Catholic and Imperial Majesty, so long as Christianity shall have occasion for it.—From the most humble and the most faithful of your majesty's subjects,

"THE DUKE DE L'INFANTADO."

Reply of the Emperor.

"MY COUSIN,—I have received your letter, dated the 20th of this month. I thank you; I am much pleased with all that you have communicated. I recognize in it your usual affection and attachment to me.

"When the reply to the king of France shall have been determined upon, after due

deliberation and consultation, I shall communicate to you the resolution taken, persuaded as I am, that you, as a good and faithful subject, take a lively interest in whatever concerns me.

" June 23, 1523. I, THE KING."

On Friday, the 19th of June, the emperor held a council, and received the opinion of the members in writing, as had been required. These being read aloud by his secretary, Don Juan Aleman, his majesty perceived that they all alleged reasons wherefore it was not befitting for his majesty to receive the challenge, as such a proceeding would be contrary to the laws. Notwithstanding this, on the 30th, he admitted the king at arms of France to an audience, and delivered to him the safe conduct to his master, which had been demanded.—In the afternoon of the same day, as he had determined on his departure next morning, his imperial majesty dictated a reply to the challenge, as follows:—

" We, Charles V. by the grace of God, emperor of Germany, king of Spain, and of the Indies, to you, Francis, by the grace of God, king of France, and *not lord of Genoa*, as you entitle yourself, because that seignory appertains to us alone, &c.

" We inform you that we have received your challenge sent by Guyenne, your king at arms, and have determined to send Nicolas Ferrenet, lord of Gramela, formerly our ambassador in France, with an answer to your challenge; which amounts to this: we tell you, that we can prove in the field of battle, and with arms in our hands, *that you have lied, and do lie in your throat*, every time you deny that the good faith of our offers, our word, and our conventions, have been better kept than yours; and we sustain, and repeat, that you are wanting in honour, by not accomplishing the promises which you made while our prisoner of war; as appears evidently, first by your signature, as well as that of your ambassador; and secondly, by the non-accomplishment of the said treaty. And we further maintain, that no man of integrity, without being a dupe, can rely on the accomplishment of either your truth or your promises.

" We also inform you, that we have caused the articles of the capitulation of Madrid, signed by you, together with your letters on the same subject, after we had given you your liberty, with your challenge and this answer to be printed *literatim*, in order that copies may be distributed throughout the world, that your conduct may be detected, and the little confidence of which you are worthy may be manifested.

" And in consequence, although we ought not to admit your defiance until you had given us entire satisfaction, because it comes from a person not our equal, whether in

words, or in actions, nevertheless we are willing to prove still further our honour, to admit, as we hereby do admit your challenge, and we pledge our royal word, that we will not fail to appear in the field of battle indicated by you, at the day, the hour, and with the arms which you may choose; because this privilege appertains directly to him who challenges, and not to him who is challenged. And we further promise, and swear, not to make use of secret arms, or of any other instruments but those which you may appoint; we also agree not to quit the field of battle, until you have *confessed our truth*, or have *fallen under the efforts of our arm*, as we firmly expect from God, and the justice of our cause.

" Given at Monzon, June 30, 1528.

" CHARLES,

" Emperor of the Romans, and
" King of Spain."

Messire Nicolas Ferrenet, lord of Gramela, was dispatched next day, with this letter and particular orders to the court of France. He met M. de Rafans on the frontiers, who expected him there, on the part of the king. He afterwards repaired with Guyenne to the city of Lyons, where he was told by the governor, that he had orders to prevent him from repairing to the court, unless the emperor had first appointed the field of battle. At the end of fifty days, however, he received advice, that he might repair to Paris with his letters.—There he lodged at the house of M. de la Malt, secretary for foreign affairs, who caused him to be treated with all imaginable attention. This minister, as well as several other persons, endeavoured to learn from Ferrenet, if the emperor had pointed out the field of battle; but he was the more upon his guard, as he had received intelligence from the Spanish ambassador (le Sieur de la Robeleia), that he would experience delay, as the king of France was negotiating with the Pope, to interpose his authority, in order to accommodate the differences between the monarchs.

Two months passed away without the herald being able to obtain an audience; at length he obtained it: he was introduced into an apartment, where but few persons were. After some time, Francis entered, and, without permitting Ferrenet to speak, he said to him, " you will come here again, when the emperor, your master, shall have named the field of battle—"—"Sire," replied the herald, " I bring to your majesty the letters of the emperor, my master, but I know not what they contain; and I entreat your majesty not to insist upon any thing I am not entrusted with."—"Well," continued the king, " so long as you do not inform me, in the name of the emperor, your master, that these letters bring me the assurance of a

field of battle, I cannot receive them."—
On saying this his majesty retired.

Eight days afterwards the king of Francesent for the herald again, and assured him in a public audience, that the Holy Father, whom he ought to obey, had demanded, that the differences existing between himself and the emperor should be terminated in a friendly manner; and that, in consequence, he might return to his imperial majesty with the dispatches he had brought. Thus terminated the proceedings relative to this dreadful challenge, which had fixed the attention of the Christian powers; who at length discovered that he who had given it was the first to solicit the interference of the Holy See, to bring about an accommodation with his rival.

Whether this famous challenge was the subject of ridicule in the days of Shakespeare, whose Pistol tells Slender that "*he lies in his throat, yea in his most marvellous maw, [the gola, or gullet of the Spanish writer,] perlie, &c.*" can only be conjectured; but certainly, so far as it went it was conducted "by the book; as we have books for good manners:" a precedent from which a late engagement, it must be acknowledged, has sadly departed in stateliness and dignity.

I am Sir, Yours, &c.

MILES.

CHALLENGE GIVEN AND RECEIVED,
à la Ministérielle:

BY PARTIES NOT OF THE GREATEST CON-
SIDERATION.

The following copies of the two letters which passed between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, immediately previous to the late duel, have appeared in all the public papers.

St. James's Square, Sept. 19, 1809.

Sir:—It is unnecessary for me to enter into any detailed statement of the circumstances which preceded the recent resignations. It is enough for me, with a view to the immediate object of this letter, to state, that it appears a proposition had been agitated, without any communication with me, for my removal from the War department; and that you, towards the close of the last session, having urged a decision upon this question with the alternative of your seceding from the government, procured a positive promise from the duke of Portland (the execution of which you afterwards considered yourself intitled to enforce), that such removal should be carried into effect. Notwithstanding this promise, by which I consider you pronounced it unfit that I should remain charged with the conduct of the war, and by which my situation as a minister of the crown was made dependent upon your will and pleasure,

you continued to sit in the same cabinet with me, and to leave me not only in the persuasion that I possessed your confidence and support as a colleague, but you allowed me, in breach of every principle of good faith, both public and private, though thus virtually superseded, to originate and proceed in the execution of a new enterprise of the most arduous and important nature, with your apparent concurrence, and ostensible approbation.

You were fully aware, that if my situation in the government had been disclosed to me, I could not have submitted to remain one moment in office, without the entire abandonment of my private honour, and public duty. You knew I was deceived, and you continued to deceive me.

I am aware, it may be said, which I am ready to acknowledge, that when you pressed for a decision for my removal, you also pressed for its disclosure, and that it was resisted by the duke of Portland, and some members of the government, supposed to be my friends. But I never can admit, that you have a right to make use of such a plea, in justification of an act affecting my honour, nor that the sentiments of others could justify an acquiescence in such a delusion on your part, who had yourself felt and stated its unfairness. Nor can I admit, that the head of any administration, or any supposed friend, (whatever may be their motives), can authorise or sanction any man in such a course of long and persevering deception; for, were I to admit such a principle, my honour and character would be from that moment in the discretion of persons wholly unauthorised, and known to you to be unauthorised, to act for me in such a case. It was therefore your act and your conduct which deceived me; and it is impossible for me to acquiesce in being placed in a situation by you, which no man of honour could knowingly submit to, nor patiently suffer himself to be betrayed into, without forfeiting that character.

I have no right, as a public man, to resent your demanding, upon public grounds, my removal from the particular office I have held, or even from the administration, as a condition of your continuing a member of the government. But I have a distinct right to expect that a proposition, justifiable in itself, shall not be executed in an unjustifiable manner, and at the expence of my honour and reputation. And I consider that you were bound, at least, to avail yourself of the same alternative, namely, your own resignation, to take yourself out of the predicament of practising such a deceit towards me, which you did exercise in demanding a decision for my removal.

Under these circumstances, I must require

that satisfaction from you to which I feel myself entitled to lay claim. I am, &c.

CASTLEREAGH.

Rt. Hon. George Canning.

Gloucester-Lodge, Sept. 20, 1809.

MY LORD.—The tone and the purport of your lordship's letter, which I have this moment received, of course preclude any other answer on my part to the misapprehensions and misrepresentations with which it abounds, than that I will cheerfully give to your lordship the satisfaction which you require.

I am, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

In consequence of this correspondence, the parties met on the 21st of September, early in the morning; when Mr. Canning received a wound in the thigh. The matter complained of is undergoing further investigation, as may appear in due time.

CHALLENGE, à la Pacifique, GIVEN AND RETURNED, WITHOUT APPEAL TO ARMS.

Letter sent in duplicate to Earl Grey and Lord Grenville.

"Windsor, Saturday, Sept. 23, 1809.

"My Lord;—The duke of Portland having signified to his majesty his intention of retiring from his majesty's service, in consequence of the state of his grace's health, his majesty has authorised lord Liverpool, in conjunction with myself, to communicate with your lordship and lord Grey, for the purpose of forming an extended and combined administration.

"I hope, therefore, that your lordship, in consequence of this communication, will come to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object, and that you will have the goodness to inform me of your arrival.

"I am also to acquaint your Lordship, that I have received his majesty's commands to make a similar communication to Lord Grey of his majesty's pleasure.

"I think it proper to add, for your lordship's information, that lord Castlereagh and Mr. Secretary Canning have intimated their intentions to resign their offices.

"I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

(Signed) "SPENCER PERCEVAL."

Answer from Earl Grey.

"Howick, Sept. 26.

"Sir;—I have this evening had the honour of receiving your letter of the 23d, informing me, that in consequence of the duke of Portland's intention of retiring from his majesty's service, his majesty had authorised you, in conjunction with the earl of Liverpool, to communicate with Lord Grenville and myself, for the purpose of forming an extended

and combined administration, and expressing a hope, that in consequence of this communication I would go to town, in order that as little time as possible may be lost in forwarding this important object.

"Had his majesty been pleased to signify that he had any commands for me personally, I should not have lost a moment in shewing my duty and obedience, by a prompt attendance on his royal pleasure.

"But, when it is proposed to me to communicate with his majesty's present ministers, for the purpose of forming a combined-administration with them, I feel that I should be wanting in duty to his majesty, and in fairness to them, if I did not frankly and at once declare, that such an union is, with respect to me, under the present circumstances, impossible. This being the answer that I find myself under the necessity of giving, my appearance in London could be of no advantage, and might possibly, at a moment like the present, be attended with some inconvenience.

"I have thought it better to request, that you will have the goodness to lay my duty at the feet of his majesty, humbly intreating him not to attribute to any want of attachment to his royal person, or to diminished zeal for his service, my declining a communication, which, on the terms proposed, could lead to no useful result, and which might be of serious detriment to the country, if, in consequence of a less decisive answer from me, any further delay should take place in the formation of a settled government.

"I am, &c.

(Signed) "GREY."

First answer from Lord Grenville.

"Boconnoc, Sept. 25, 1809.

"Sir;—I have the honour to acknowledge your letter of the 23d instant, and understanding it as an official signification of his majesty's pleasure for my attendance in town, I shall lose no time in repairing thither, in humble obedience to his majesty's commands.

"I must beg leave to defer, until my arrival, all observations on the other matters to which your letter relates.

"I have, &c.

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

Second answer from Lord Grenville.

"Sept. 29, 1809.

"Sir;—Having last night arrived here, in humble obedience to his majesty's commands, I think it now my duty to lose no time in expressing to you the necessity under which I feel myself of declining the communication proposed in your letter: being satisfied that it could not, under the circumstances there mentioned, be productive of any public advantage.

"I trust I need not say, that this opinion is neither founded in any sentiment of per-

sonal hostility, nor in a desire of unnecessarily prolonging political differences.

"To compose, not to inflame, the divisions of the empire, has always been my anxious wish, and is now more than ever the duty of every loyal subject; but my accession to the existing administration could, I am confident, in no respect contribute to this object: nor could it, I think, be considered in any other light than as a dereliction of public principle.

"This answer, which I must have given to any such proposal, if made while the government was yet entire, cannot be varied by the retreat of some of its members.

"My objections are not personal—they apply to the principles of the government itself, and to the circumstances which attended its appointment.

"I have now, therefore, only to request, that you will do me the honour of submitting in the most respectful terms, these my humble opinions to his majesty: accompanied by the dutiful and sincere assurance of my earnest desire at all times to testify, by all such means as are in my power, my unvaried zeal for his majesty's service. I have, &c.

(Signed) "GRENVILLE."

Letter from Mr. Perceval to Lord Grenville.

"Sept. 29, 1809.

"My Lord;—I lost a time in communicating to lord Liverpool your lordship's letter of this day.

"It is with great concern that we have learnt from it, that your lordship feels yourself under the necessity of declining the communication which I have had the honour to propose.

"In proposing to your lordship and lord Grey, under his majesty's authority, to communicate with lord Liverpool and myself, not for the accession of your lordship to the present administration, but for the purpose of forming a combined and extended administration, no idea existed in our minds of the necessity of any dereliction of public principle on either side.

"Your lordship may rest assured, that in communicating to his majesty the necessity under which you feel yourself of declining the communication which I had the honour to propose to your lordship, I will do every justice to the respectful terms, and the dutiful and sincere assurance of your lordship's unvaried zeal for his majesty's service, with which the expression of that necessity was accompanied.

"I cannot conclude, without expressing the satisfaction of lord Liverpool and myself at your lordship's assurance, that the failure of this proposal is not to be ascribed to any sentiment of personal hostility.

"I have, &c. &c.

(Signed) "S. PERCEVAL."

ENCOURAGEMENT GIVEN BY PREMIUMS TO VARIOUS BRANCHES OF MANUFACTURE IN HOLLAND.

The following extract will be read with interest by our manufacturers: it shews in what articles the Dutch acknowledge themselves our inferiors, and therefore make strenuous exertions to become our rivals: it shews what are their present privations under the prohibitory decrees of their ruler, or rather of their Gallic Protector, his brother: it shews the inducements they hold out to manufacturers, to exert themselves by enticing foreigners (*i. e.* BRITONS) into their service; and that public reward ensues on success, as well as private advantage. It might be thought that some of these articles were hardly of sufficient importance to justify the offer of premiums, but to this it may be answered, that they imply high degrees of merit in other branches connected with them; and though in themselves trifling, yet they differ from trifles in their effect on collateral branches of the same, or of other manufactures.

Haerlem, June 29, 1809.

In the sittings of the assembly of the Dutch economical society held in this city, which commenced on the 13th and ended on the 15th of this month, the following premiums have been adjudged to the under-named individuals:—

To A. and J. Treffon of Rotterdam, for manufacturing *Flour of Mustard* equal to foreign, a premium of 8 ducats.

To John Reekers of Hengelo in Twent, for making *Shuttles*, a silver medal value 6 ducats.

To Gys Berti and Co. of Rotterdam, the second prize medal, value 25 ducats, for manufacturing *Leather from Hog's Skins*, for the use of sadler's work.

To John Koolapzaandijk a premium of 20 ducats, and to Adrian Rogger and Co. of Zaardam, a premium of 10 ducats, both for the manufacturing of *Drawing Paper*.

To the brothers, Prinzen and Co. of Helmond, 50 ducats, for having in constant employ, during the whole of last year in their velvet ribbon manufactory at least *twenty persons exceeding eighteen years of age*; this being the third year that they have employed such a number.

To John Peter Vossenbende of Haerlem, a premium of 10 ducats, for *Copper-Plate Engraving* from the painting of a Dutch master.

To R. Kappenal, clerk in secretary's office of the city of Gouda, the second gold medal value 25 ducats, for his *Essay on the Preparation and Manufacturing of Straw*, for making ladies bonnets and hats.

.....
The following prize questions have been proposed for premiums : to be answered on or before September 30, 1810.

To the four first persons who shall each have sown an acre of fenny, clayey, or sandy land, with *Triticum Compos. (Lin.)* stating the culture, the nature of the soil, the amount of the expences, and the quantity of the produce : a silver medal and 4 ducats : or 10 ducats. Specimens, proofs and testimonies to be delivered as usual.

To the first person who shall invent any preparation for *Tanning*, from any produce of this kingdom, equal in goodness, and not exceeding in price, that of oak bark, the second gold medal value 25 ducats. Specimens, proofs and testimonies to be delivered on or before the last day of September, 1811, and to extend to the last day of Sept. 1813.

As the English *Coloured Gloves*, known by the name of *Beaver* gloves, excel those of this country, both in quality and colour, the society offers to the first person who shall manufacture in this country such gloves, equal in quality, as well as not higher in price, the second gold medal value 25 ducats. Specimens of at least twelve pair of various colours, together with proofs and testimonies, &c.

To the first person who shall manufacture the various sorts of *Whips*, equal in quality and price to those made in England, the second gold medal of 25 ducats. Specimens of a dozen in various sorts, together with proofs and testimonies, &c.

To every person who shall sell during the first 10 successive years, 25lb. of *Silk*, such being the cultivation and produce of this kingdom (specimens and proofs to that effect to be delivered to this society), a premium of 12 ducats.

To the first person who shall establish an *Oker Manufactory* of the produce of this kingdom, and shall prove, in a satisfactory manner, the sale of 600lb. weight : the second gold medal and 25 ducats : besides 5 per cent. on what he shall have sold during the first 3 years. Proofs and specimens to be delivered, &c.

To the first person who shall establish in this kingdom a manufactory of *Green Cop-peras*;—or *Sulphuric Acid of Iron*, equal in quality to the best foreign production, prepared for use, and sold wholesale at the usual price, a premium of the second gold medal value 25 ducats. Specimens, proofs and testimonies to be delivered by the last day of September, 1811, and to extend to 1813.

To the first person who shall invent one or more methods to *prevent Oil*, used in oiling various tools, *from becoming thick*; and to cause it to retain its fluidity, a premium of the second gold medal of 25 ducats. Specimens to be delivered, September 1810, extended to 1813.

To the first person who shall invent the least expensive method of *divesting honey of its peculiar unpleasant taste*, so as to render it an advantageous sweetening ingredient, and thereby to supersede the use of sugar, without giving it any other disagreeable taste, a silver medal value 6 ducats. Specimens, proofs, &c. to be delivered to the end of September, 1810, and to extend to 1813.

.....
The following prize questions remaining yet undetermined, the society again propose some with and some without alterations.

For the manufactory of *Files and Rasps*, a premium of 100 ducats; and 5 per cent. on the sale during 5 years : to be answered by September, 1812.

For *Burning Tiles* made from the earth, taken from the beds of the rivers of this kingdom, a gold medal value 50 ducats.

For the manufactory of *Cream-coloured Earthen-ware*, equal in quality to the English, the gold medal, and 50 ducats; and for the red and black ware of equal quality, the second gold medal, and 25 ducats, to be answered September, 1810.

For *Tin manufactures*, equal in quality and price to any foreign, the gold medal value 50 ducats, and 5 per cent. on the sale, for 3 years.

For the manufactory of *Velvets*, equal in quality and price to the best foreign; 40 ducats, for the first; and the three succeeding years; and 15 ducats per annum afterwards.

For manufacturing *Tools for Etching, and Engraving*; the gold medal, or 50 ducats.

For *Dying Raw or unbleached Cotton Thread*, so that the colours shall be fast, and retain their freshness : the second gold medal, besides 100 ducats, if the inventor shall make known his secret *pro bono publico*.

For the answers to the following questions, the society have not fixed any limited period.

For the discovery of a *Coal mine* in this kingdom, that shall produce a certain quantity, in four succeeding years, to be used in our manufactories, to advantage : the gold medal and 400 ducats per ann.

For the invention of any *Tool or Instrument* fit to use in our workshops, to advantage, which has hitherto been unknown, or not used; a premium proportionate to its utility.

To every person who shall produce from indigenous earth, a clay to form tobacco pipes of different sizes, strength and quality, 50 ducats.

The prize question respecting the encouragement of young men, to enter the navy, is continued for another year.

To any person who shall, successfully, use the most persuasive means, to encourage the inhabitants, to wear and use the produce and manufacture of our kingdom, the gold medal and 25 ducats.

To every manufacturer who shall introduce foreign mechanics, or handicraftsmen, in their several factories, and shall retain them, one or more years in their service, a remuneration according to the advantage derived.

Answers, &c. to be sent within the proper time to one of the respective departments or to the general secretary, J. P. Siegel, Harlem.

To counteract the effects of this last premium, so far as lies in our power, and at the same time to develop the efforts making by the enemies of our country, we insert the following trial, which took place on this subject at the Old Bailey, July 28 last.

James Hewit, an old man nearly 60 years of age, was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having in the month of August last, contrary to an act passed in the reign of George II. SEDUCED AN ARTIFICER OF THIS COUNTRY TO LEAVE THE KINGDOM.

From the testimony of the witnesses examined, it appeared that the prisoner, although recently from America, is an Englishman, and had lately frequented a public-house called the York Minister, immediately in the vicinity of the cotton-manufactory of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis, Bunhill-row, to which the men employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis usually resorted; and amongst others a man named Hutchinson, who had been formerly apprenticed from the parish of St. Martin's, to a cotton-manufactory, near Manchester, where he remained till he arrived at the age of 21. He then came to London, and was employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Co. in the wool-dyeing business, and was in fact returned a fair workman. This man the prisoner frequently met, and by glowing representations of the advantages and great wages he was likely to obtain, by going to America, induced him to agree to emigrate, for the purpose of being employed in a cotton-manufactory, at a place called Cooper's Town, within two miles of New York, and a short distance from the residence of the prisoner. Messrs. Hughes and Lewis having heard of this negotiation, sent for the prisoner, and remonstrated with him on the illegality of the steps he was pursuing, forewarning him at the same time, that if he persisted in his delinquency, they would punish him with the rigour of the law. The prisoner then de-

clared his ignorance of any criminality attaching to his conduct, and promised most faithfully that he would relinquish his intentions. In a few days, however, Mr. Hughes discovered that Hutchinson was making preparations for his departure, and that his passage had actually been taken on board an American ship. The prisoner was then apprehended, and on being brought before a magistrate, produced a receipt for 121 dollars, paid by him to the mate of an American ship for Hutchinson's passage, and also a promissory note of Hutchinson's for that sum, and for other monies which had been advanced to him by the prisoner, to be paid out of the produce of his labours in America. The prisoner's defence then was, that Hutchinson came a second time to him, and said he had had his master's permission to leave the country, and that from his solicitations, he was induced to pay his passage out.

The Common Serjeant, who tried the case, in summing up the evidence, dwelt with peculiar force on the mischievous tendency of the crime with which the prisoner stood charged, which, he said, was most materially connected with the manufacturing interests of this country; and was deservedly punished by law in a most exemplary manner; the legislature having decreed, that persons, convicted of such an offence, should be subject to TWELVE MONTHS IMPRISONMENT, AND TO A PENALTY OF FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS.

The jury, without a moment's hesitation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Hutchinson, the artificer seduced, was then tried under an act, passed in the 5th of George I., which enacts, that any artificer, particularly in the manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, mohair, &c. who should be convicted of, or detected in, preparing to leave the kingdom, for the purpose of devoting his knowledge to the benefit and advantage of foreign countries, not within the British dominions, should be bound to enter into recognizances himself, and two sureties, for remaining in the country.

The evidence in the former case was again gone through. Prisoner found *Guilty*.

If such punishments were due to these parties for an intended emigration to America, a country at a great distance from us, and in manufactures but a weak rival to us, what heavier penalties must those expect to suffer who sell themselves to our rivals in Europe, who openly profess their intentions to supplant our commerce. They deserve that most pitiless of all punishments which Buonaparte inflicted on the deluded English shipwrights in the persons of their families:

LET THEM REMAIN AND STARVE.

Compare Panorama, Vol. I. p. 591.

THE GATHERER.

I am but a *Gatherer* and Disposer of other Men's Stuff.—WOTTON.

No. XIV.

The Golden Speech of Queen Elisabeth, to her last Parliament, Nov. 30, 1601.

Her Majesty being set under State in the Council-chamber at Whitehall, the Speaker, accompanied with Privy-counsellors, besides Knights and Burgesses of the Lower House, to the number of eight score, presenting themselves at her Majesty's feet, for that so graciously and speedily she had heard and yielded to her subjects desires, and proclaimed the same in their hearing as followeth ;

" Mr. Speaker, We perceive your coming is to present thanks unto us : know, I accept them with no less joy, than your loves can have desire to offer such a present, and do more esteem it, than any treasure of riches ; for those We know how to prize ; but Loyalty, Love, and Thanks, I account them invaluable : and though God hath raised Me high, yet this I account the glory of my Crown, that I have reigned with your loves. This makes that I do not so much rejoice, that God hath made Me to be a Queen, as to be a Queen over so thankful a people, and to be the mean, under God, to conserve you in safety, and to preserve you from danger ; yea, to be the instrument to deliver you from dishonour, shame, and infamy ; to keep you from servitude, and from slavery under our enemies, and cruel tyranny, and vile oppression, intended against Us : for the better withstanding whereof, We take very acceptably your intended helps, and chiefly in that it manifesteth your loves, and largeness of heart to your Sovereign. Of myself I must say this, I never was any greedy scraping grasper, nor a strict fast-holding Princee, nor yet a waster ; my heart was never set upon any worldly goods, but only for my subjects good. What you do bestow on Me, I will not hoard up, but receive it to bestow on you again ; yea, my own properties I account yours, to be expended for your good, and your eyes shall see the bestowing of it for your welfare.

" Mr. Speaker, I would wish you, and the rest to stand up, for, I shall yet trouble you with longer Speech. Mr. Speaker, you give Me thanks, but I am more to thank you, and I charge you, thank them of the Lower House from Me, for, had I not received knowledge from you, I might have fallen into the lapse of an error, only for want of true information. Since I was Queen, yet did I never put my pen to any grant, but upon pretext and semblance* made Me, that

it was for the good and avail of My subjects generally, though a private profit to some of My antient servants, who have deserved well ; but that My grants shall be made grievances to My people, and oppressions, to be privileged under colour of our patents, our princely dignity shall not suffer it. When I heard it, I could give no rest unto my thoughts until I had reformed it, and those varlets, lewd persons, abusers of My bounty, shall know that I will not suffer it. And, Mr. Speaker, tell the House from Me, I take it exceeding grateful that the knowledge of these things are come unto Me from them. And though, amongst them the principal members are such as are not touched in private, and there ore need not speak from any feeling of the grief, yet We have heard that other gentlemen also of the House, who stand as free, have spoken as freely in it ; which gives Us to know, that no respects or interests have moved them, other than the minds they bear to suffer no diminution of our honour, and our subjects love unto Us. The zeal of which affection tending to ease my people, and knit their hearts unto Us, I embrace with a princely care, far above all earthly treasures. I esteem my people's love, more than which I desire not to merit ; and God, that gave Me here to sit, and placed me over you, knows that I never respected myself, but as your good was concerned in Me ; yet what dangers, what practices, and what perils I have passed, some, if not all of you know, but none of these things do move Me, or ever made Me fear, but it is God that hath delivered Me. And, in My governing this land, I have ever set the last judgment-day before My eyes, and so to rule, as I shall be judged and answer before a higher judge, to whose judgment-seat I do appeal, in that never thought was cherished in My heart that tended not to my people's good. And if My princely bounty have been abused ; and My grants turned to the hurt of My people, contrary to my will and meaning, or if any in authority under Me have neglected, or converted what I have committed unto them, I hope God will not lay their culps* to my charge. To be a King, and wear a crown, is a thing more glorious to them that see it, than it is pleasant to them that bear it ; for Myself, I never was so much enticed with the glorious name of a king, or the royal authority of a queen, as delighted that God hath made Me his instrument to maintain his truth and glory, and to defend this kingdom from dishonour, damage, tyranny, and oppression. But should I ascribe any of these things unto Myself or My sexly weakness, I were not worthy to live, and of all most unworthy of the

* Representation.

* Faults.

mercies I have received at God's hands ; but to God only and wholly all is given and ascribed. The cares and trouble of a Crown I cannot more fitly resemble, than to the drugs of a learned physician, perfumed with some aromatical savour, or to bitter pills gilded over, by which they are made more acceptable, or less offensive, which indeed are bitter and unpleasant to take ; and, for My own part, were it not for conscience-sake, to discharge the duty that God hath laid upon Me, and to maintain his glory, and keep you in safety, in My own disposition I should be willing to resign the place I hold to any other, and glad to be freed of the glory with the labours ; for " it is not My desire to live or reign longer, than My life and reign shall be for your good." And, though you have had, and may have, many mightier and wiser princes sitting in this seat, yet you never had, nor shall have any, that will love you better.

" Thus, Mr. Speaker, I commend Me to your loyal loves, and yours to My best care, and your further counsels ; I pray you, Mr. Comptroller, and Mr. Secretary, and you of My council, that, before these gentlemen depart into their countries, you bring them all to kiss My hand."

Robert of Gloucester's poetical Description of William the Conqueror's Domesday Book,

Which was begun in 1081, and finished in 1086. It offers a specimen of the ancient language of this country ; and of the *Income Tax* established by the Norman.

The king William, ver to whe the worth of his lond,

Let enqueri stretlich, thoru all Engeland,
How moni plow land, and how moni hiden also,
Were in everich sire, and wat all were wurth yereto,

And the rents of eich toun, and of the waters echone,

The wurth ; and of woods, the were ne lived none :

But that he wist wat he were wurth of all Engeland,

And wite all clene, that wurth thereof eich understond,

And let it write clere inou, and that scrit dude iwis

In the tresorie at Westminster, there it yut is,
So that ure king sith when hii ransome toke,
Yrede wat folc might give, hii fond there in yor boke.

Our readers are requested to turn to page 729 of *Panorama*, Vol. VI. where they will find Baron Maseres' account of Alfred the Great's *Winchester Book*, begun two hundred years before the *Domesday Book*.

.....
Englishman.

Lex Anglechiria, (Cart 6 Joh.) Or Angleschyre is an old word signifying being by an Englishman ; as in case of wardes an old Danish law made for security of foreigners, when the slayer was unknown and an Alien was killed, a grievous fine was laid on the township where the death happened. Every person slain was supposed to be an Alien, until Englishire was proved ; that is till it was made manifest that he was an Englishman ; the like law was continued by William the Conqueror for the security of the French and Normans, and afterwards the same custom, for all murders (an amercement) by unknown hands remained in use.

Query, if England should be overrun by the Gallic invader, at what rate will he value his foreigners assassinated ; and what proofs will he require of the party slain being an Englishman ; and therefore his death of no value, nor entitled to an inquest ?

.....
Prices of Land, Provisions : — Customs, Manners, &c. in Former Days.

A. D. 961.—Land about Shrewsbury sold for 1s. an acre. The price of an ox was 2s. 6d. a cow, 2s. a sheep, 1s. a swine, 8d.

1347.—Price of provisions, viz. A fine horse, 6s. 8d. The best fed ox, 4s. A cow, 1s. A steer or heifer, 6d. A weather, 4d. An ewe, 3d. A lamb, 2d. An hog, 5d.

1427.—A bye-law was made against swine wandering about the town, under pain of cutting off an ear for each of the two first offences, and forfeiture for the third.

1454.—Corn was so plenty, that a quarter (8 strikes) of wheat, was commonly sold for 12d. or 14d.—rye, for 10d.—malt, for 16d. or 17d.

1492.—Wheat sold for 6d. per bushel.

1519.—Brewers were ordered not to use hops in their brewings, under the penalty of 6s. 8d. Hops were in use some time before this, for in 1428, the parliament were petitioned to prevent the use of them, as being a *wicked weed*.

1535.—Ordered that no one shall sell ale for more than one penny per gallon, and the meaner sort for no more than a farthing.

1536.—Agreed to call the burgesses of the town before the bailiffs, to know whether they will serve the town with flesh, at the following rates, viz. beef, pork, mutton, and veal, at a farthing a pound ; or else they would find other persons to do it.

— Ordered that the brewers sell the best ale at one penny farthing a gallon.

1669.—Ordered that a ducking stool be erected, for the punishment of all scolds.

.....
Number of Dealers in Wine.

A. D. 1552. 5th Edw. VI. Parliament restrained the magistrates from licencing any greater number than the following, in each town for the sale of wine.

London	40	Chester	3
York	8	Hereford	3
Westminster	3	Worcester	3
Bristol	6	Shrewsbury	3
Lincoln	3	Southampton	3
Hull	4	Canterbury	4
Exeter	4	Winchester	5
Salisbury	4	Oxford	3
Shrewsbury	3	Cambridge	3
Gloucester	4	Colchester	4

Query, the number of persons now licenced for that purpose ?

.....
Mysteries made manifest : or Rabbinical Ingenuity exerted on Threads, Twists, Knots, and Fringes.

To find a meaning that was never meant.

As learned commentators view
In Homer more than Homer knew.

The Jews wear under their external garments two square pieces of cloth, called ARBA-KANFOTH, or four corners ; the one covering the breast, the other the back, to which the fringes, which they are commanded to wear by the Levitical law, " are fastened," says the Jew Gamaliel, " after a peculiar manner for mysterious reasons." " The fringes of the Arba-kanfoth must be spun from white wool into worsted thread by a Jew woman : the fringe on each corner is of eight worsted threads, double-twisted, about a quarter of a yard in length, and is fastened to the Arba-kanfoth in the manner following : four threads of the said worsted, of about half a yard long, are drawn together through an œillet-hole of the Arba-kanfoth. A double knot is then made with the worsted to fasten it to the Arba-kanfoth ; after the double knot is made, each of the four worsted fringes, of half a yard long, by being knotted and hanging doubled, becomes eight threads of a quarter of a yard in length ; and one of those threads, which is cut longer than the rest, is wound seven times round the other seven threads, and a second double knot is made. Then the same long thread is again wound nine times round the other seven threads, and a third double knot is made. Afterwards the same long thread is wound eleven times round the other seven threads, and a fourth double knot is made. Again the same long thread is wound thirteen times round the other seven threads, and the fifth double knot is made,

The eight threads are then made equal in length, and all the ends of those eight threads, at each corner of the Arba-kanfoth, are fastened with one knot at the end. It should be noted, that the length of the fringe, from the last double knot to the end of each thread, must be three times the length of the part from the first double knot to the fifth ; and the space from the first double knot to the fifth must be equal to the space commencing from the œillet-hole down to the first double knot." As the reader may be curious to know the mysterious reasons for twisting in this manner these sacred threads, I insert them from the same book, and in its own language, which it would be in vain to attempt to alter.

" First, the eight threads of the fringe are in remembrance of the commandment of circumcision to take place on the eighth day.

Secondly, the five double knots are in remembrance of the five books of Moses.

Thirdly, the ten single knots, which are composed by the five double ones, are in remembrance of the ten commandments.

Fourthly, the seven windings round after the first double knot, are in remembrance of keeping the sabbath on the seventh day of the week.

Fifthly, the nine windings round after the second double knot, are in remembrance of the nine months of pregnancy.

Sixthly, the eleven windings round after the third double knot, are in remembrance of the eleven stars which revered Joseph in his dream.

Seventhly, the thirteen windings round after the fourth double knot, are in remembrance of thirteen attributes of compassion in the Almighty.

Eighthly, the seven, nine, eleven, and thirteen windings, making together forty windings round, are in remembrance of the forty days that Moses was with God to receive the ten commandments.

Ninthly, and lastly, the separate knots at the end of each thread, are to prevent the untwisting of the threads, lest thereby the whole of the numerical types should be unravelled."

This Arba-kanfoth is what all Jews are commanded to be invested with, and the veil which they wear in the Synagogue being adorned with fringes after the same manner, was originally instituted to be worn during the prayers, to supply the want of the Arba-kanfoth in such as had neglected to invest themselves with it. " These fringes they are obliged to kiss three times, in the prayer of *Wawoyomer Adonia El Mosheh*, every time they express the word fringe, which is three times mentioned in the aforesaid commandment."

PRESENT STATE OF THE POPULATION OF
MEXICO.

[From a late Number of Messrs. Humboldt and Boupland's Publication.]

The inhabitants of Mexico may be divided into three great casts:—

I. The Spaniards of an unmixed race, of which the number may be about 1,200,000.

II. Mongrels, born of Spaniards and Indian women, of which the number may be about 2,400,000.

III. The Indians, or descendants of the people who inhabited Mexico when Cortez conquered it. Their number may be estimated at 2,500,000.

They appear to be composed of different casts.

The Toultees made their first appearance in 648.

The Chichimecs in 1170.

The Nahuatlacs in 1178.

The Acolhuas and the Aztecs in 1196.

The Toultees were a well-informed people, for they introduced into this country the culture of maize and cotton. They constructed roads, towns, and large pyramids, the surfaces of which are in the oriental style. The use of hieroglyphic painting was also known to them, and they knew how to work metals. Their solar year was more perfect than that of the Greeks and Romans.

The author thinks that these people may have been part of those *Hiongnoux*, who, according to Chinese historians, emigrated, following their chief *Panon*, and flying from powerful enemies. They were lost in the north of Siberia. It was the same people (*Hiongnoux*) who, under the name of Huns, desolated the finest countries of Europe and Asia.

Between Mexico and the small towns of Cordova and Xalappa there is a group of mountains, the lofty tops of which rival, in height, the most elevated ones of the new world. It will be sufficient to mention four of these colossal mountains, whose height was unknown previously to the examinations of the present travellers.

The Popocatepetl, of 5,400 metres.

The Istaccihuatl, or the White Woman, of 4,785 metres.

The Citlaltotetl, or the Peak of Orizaba, of 5,295 metres.

The Naucampatesetl, of 2,039 toises.

The country of New Spain may be divided into three different regions:—

The first, which is called *Terras Calientes*, is the hottest. It is situated on the borders of the sea, both on the side of Acapulco, and on that of Vera Cruz. The air is very unhealthy; but the temperature is so mild,

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that sugar, cotton, and bannanas are cultivated.

The second region, which is called *Terras Templadas*, is that which is found to be from twelve to fifteen hundred metres in height. Here, the constant and mild temperature of spring always prevails, and forms the charming climate of Xalappa, Tasico, and Chilpenzingo, three towns celebrated for the extreme salubrity of their air, and for the abundance of fruit trees which are cultivated in their environs.

The third portion is designated by the name of *Terras frias*, and it comprises the plains, which are elevated more than 2,200 metres above the level of the sea, and the mean temperature of which is under 17°. In the capital of Mexico the thermometer has sometimes been known to descend several degrees beneath the freezing point: but this phenomenon is rare. In general, the winters are as mild as at Naples; and the temperature of this portion is about the same as that of Rome.

In all these regions the temperature depends less upon the latitude than upon the height of the land above the level of the sea. Under the 19 and 22° of latitude, sugar, cotton, and, above all, cocoa and indigo will not thrive abundantly, but at a height of 600 or 800 metres.

The repose of the inhabitants of Mexico is less troubled with earthquakes and by volcanic explosions, than that of the inhabitants of the kingdom of Quito and of the provinces of Guatemala and of Cumana. In the whole of New Spain there are but five burning volcanos, the Orizaba, the Popocatepetl, the mountains of Tusta, of Jorullo, and of Colima. The earthquakes, which are very frequent on the coasts of the Pacific Ocean, and in the environs of the capital, do not however produce such terrible effects as those which afflicted the towns of Lima, of Riobamba, of Guatemala, and of Cumana. A dreadful catastrophe made the volcano of Jorullo issue from the earth on the 14th September, 1759, surrounded by an innumerable quantity of small smoking cones.

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON WHICH TAKES
PLACE IN THE SEA NEAR AMEOYNA.

[Noticed in the Journal of a late Voyager in those Seas.]

In a violent gale last night, in passing between the islands of Bouru and Manipa, the water suddenly changed its colour to a milky whiteness. Supposing it was owing to shoals, the lead was cast, but no bottom was found with a line of eighty fathoms. This phenomenon remains therefore unaccounted for.

M

This phenomenon is regularly periodical in the seas near Amboyna.—The most particular account of it is to be found in Valentyn's *Beschryving van Oost Indien*, vol. II. p. 137, and vol. III. part ii. p. 10. He calls it *het wit-water*, (the white water) and states, that it occurs twice every year in the seas around Banda; the first time, when it is denominated the little *wit-water*, it takes place at the new moon in June; it is but slight in July, but does not entirely subside before the same appearance occurs again at the new moon in August, when it is called the great *wit-water*. In the day-time the sea appears as usual; but in the night it assumes a milk-white hue, and the reflection of it in the air is so great that the sky cannot be distinguished from the water. Land is very easily discerned by night in it, for the land appears very black in the middle of the whiteness. Very little fish is caught during the time that it lasts; the fish do not like the water, and the clearness of it makes them easily see the fishing-tackle and boats, and consequently avoid them. It has likewise been observed to rot the bottoms of vessels which are much in it. It throws up, on the shores where it reaches, a great deal of slime and filth, and likewise different species of blubber or *mollusca bezquantjes*, (*holothura physalis*) &c. It is dangerous for small vessels to be at sea in the night where it comes, as, though it may be calm, the sea always rolls with heavy surges, enough to overset boats, which seem as if they were occasioned by subaqueous exhalations pressing upwards for a vent. It is chiefly seen between Banda and the south eastern islands to the southward of the islands of Aroe and Keys down to Tenimber, where the heaviest rolling of the sea is observed, and Timorlaut; it runs westward as far as Timor, and to the north it is met with on the south coast of Ceram, keeping, however, to the south of the Uliassers and Amboyna, where it appears in large stripes. This milk-sea, as Valentyn quaintly calls it, is clearly seen at night from the hills at Amboyna, stretching towards Banda. It does not often reach as far as Amboyna itself. The more tempestuous the weather proves, the more it rains; and the harder the south-east trade wind blows, the more this white water is seen. It is entirely unknown whence it proceeds, but it has generally been supposed to come from the gulf of Carpentaria. Some have considered the whiteness as occasioned by myriads of animalculæ; and others have ascribed it to a subtle, sulphureous, marine exhalation, which they have supposed to arise from the bottom of the sea, and to become condensed in the water. Brimstone is in fact produced in considerable quantities at Amboyna and Banda, and likewise upon Mla, Tecuwer, and Dajamer, (three islands

south of the two former, and between them and Timor, little known to any but the Dutch) and elsewhere in those regions; yet, remarks Valentyn, if the white water were caused by that circumstance, it would be observed wherever sulphur is found in large quantities. He says a similar phenomenon has been observed at the Comorra islands, and between Madagascar and Africa. Stavorinus, in his voyage to Surat, observed the same singular appearance in latitude 17° 30' north, in which he describes the sea as having lost during the day its usual azure clearness, appearing darker and browner than usual, and appearing at night so white as if the whole sea was covered with a white sheet, or exactly like the appearance, in the night-time, of a flat country overspread with snow. This phenomenon, he remarks, was entirely distinct from the luminous appearance which is frequently observed in the water of the ocean, as, instead of giving any light, the whole was of a deadly paleness, excepting close to the vessel where it seemed mixed with some sparks of light. No ground was found with a line of 150 fathoms. Some of the water was taken up and examined immediately with a microscope, but nothing could be perceived in it with a glass of great magnifying power. To the naked eye, it appeared as clear as chrystal, and on tasting it, it seemed to have lost something of its briny and bituminous nature. An English navigator, Capt. Newland, once observed the same appearance in the same part of the ocean, with this difference, however, that he saw it intermixed with black stripes running in a serpentine direction through the whiteness.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROTTOS OF ZINZANUSA, OR THE ANCIENT TEMPLE OF MINERVA, NEAR THE TOWN OF CASTRO, IN APULIA.

[Extracted from a letter from Naples, written at the end of May 1809.]

Near the little town of Castro, beneath overhanging rocks, are several grottoes, which can only be approached by means of small boats. The most remarkable is, the grotto of Zinzanusa, which has given name to the others, and of which the sides, incessantly beaten and hollowed out by the waves, seen from a distance, resemble tattered garments.

These grottoes are situated at the bottom of a small gulf, which, extending itself in a half circle, forms a kind of port. From this part nothing is visible, but a mass of blocks of rock, ranged like the steps of a staircase. From the highest of these steps we discover a vault supported by a hundred columns of hewn stone. In the midst, among these columns, rises a spring of fresh water, and not far off, runs a gallery of rocks dangerous

to be followed, because of the inequalities of the surface, and of the frightful gulf over which it hangs. Arrived at the end of this gallery, we discern a grotto of a rectangular form, the most regular and interesting of all that are hitherto known among these rocks. Four rows of columns support and embellish this natural palace; the two first are only demi-columns, intended to ornament the walls; the two others are composed of whole columns, rising singly or in couples. They are all of the same proportions, and divide the rectangular space into three parts. The walls are covered with inscriptions, of which nobody has yet been able to determine the import, or even in what language they are written. There are also small idols and statues, images of animals, (among others, the figure of an owl, the symbol of Minerva) flowers, fruits, and foliages, in carved work, and of very correct design.

In one of the three divisions stands a large table, supported on each side by two columns: the ceiling is formed by the natural arch, to which the walls are built up. The vault, somewhat sunk, is encrusted with brilliant crystals, arranged in the most elegant forms; stalactites of the same kind cover the columns and the whole interior of the grotto: by the light of torches, I fancied that I perceived all the ideal images with which the imagination of the poet has peopled the palace of Armida.

The highest columns are about 70 palms (20 feet) in height: their diameter is somewhat more than two palms (8 inches). Small openings formed in the wall, and closed with stones which may be removed, lead to grottoes not so extensive, nor equally interesting, yet curious to behold. Everywhere we discern the hand of man. Remains of ashes and coals, manifest that these places have at some period served for human habitation. Bones and tombs have also been found. In one of these caves there is a well. In another is a column higher than those of the temple: there is even one which seems not to have been placed upright in its proper situation; it remains lying on the floor.

The grottoes hitherto known occupy the extent of a mile. The greatest is that beyond the rectangular one; it has not yet been explored: its depth, the mud with which it is filled, and the stench which issues from it, having prevented its being examined. In all the cavities which have been entered, only one small orifice to admit light has been noticed.

The learned prelate Mgr. Duca, bishop of Castro, sent to the former king of Naples a small statue, and some pieces of crystal, which had been with great labour detached from the walls: he proposed that these grottoes should be carefully inspected, and draw-

ings made of whatever was worthy of being examined: he stated also his sentiments on the antiquity and destination of these excavations; but his advice was not followed: and one of the most remarkable monuments of early ages was forgotten.

This work, beyond a doubt, must be attributed to the first inhabitants of the kingdom of Salentum, or to the Greeks who settled there under the conduct of Iapix, or under that of Idomeneus. Both fable and history unite to place this temple of Minerva in the remotest antiquity. The wonders it contained rendered it famous among the ancients.

Many ancient writers, among them Dionysius of Halicarnassus, Servius and Virgil, agree in saying, that long before the fall of Troy, there was on the shore of Iapix a very rich and famous temple of Minerva. Some add, that here was kept the Palladium, or statue of Minerva, taken from the Trojans by Ulysses and Diomed: others say that Diomed, after the sackage of Troy, consecrated to Minerva the arms which he had received from Glaucus, son of Priam. Virgil has availed himself of the celebrity of this temple, and has also increased it, by describing Eneas as landing on this shore, after quitting that of the Aero-Ceraunians, or Epirus, which is directly opposite.

The French writer, from whom the foregoing is translated, goes even further back, to the defeat of the Leutenians by Hercules assisted by Minerva. From the bones of these giants, when gathered into a heap, sprung a source of stinking water: by these marks Iapix discovered the scene of the combat; and here he built a temple to Minerva. For this he quotes Diodorus, lib. iv. and Strabo, lib. v. vi. The grottoes appear to us to be sufficiently curious to deserve further examination, without attaching that very remote story to these identical antiquities.

If any of our readers can favour us with additional information, or any part of the history of these grottoes, their communications will oblige us.

It will occur to all who are conversant with oriental antiquities, especially sacred places hollowed out of rocks, or natural caverns taken advantage of to render them suitable for the ceremonies of worship, that several circumstances described as belonging to these grottoes, are close resemblances to many now extant in India. The proximity to the sea, the included well, the walls covered with statues, the supporting columns, are indisputable. Whether the writing, hitherto unintelligible, bears any resemblance to Sanscrit, or any other ancient oriental dialect, cannot be so much as guessed at, without additional information.

STATISTICAL ACCOUNT OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of houses inhabited, by how many families, and those uninhabited, are thus calculated :—

	HOUSES.		
	Inhabited.	No. of Families.	Uninhabited.
England..	1,472,870	1,787,520	53,965
Wales	108,053	118,303	3,511
Scotland...	294,553	364,040	9,537
Total..	1,875,476	2,269,863	67,013

The whole national income has been estimated at 132,470,000*l.* according to the following table :

From rent of lands £20,000,000

From rent of houses..... 8,500,000

Profits of farming, of occupation of land 6,120,000

Income of labourers in agriculture... 15,000,000

Profits of mines, canals, collieries, &c... 2,000,000

Profits of merchant shipping and small craft 1,000,000

Income of stockholders 20,500,000

From mortgages and other monies lent 3,000,000

Profit of foreign trade..... 11,250,000

Profit of manufactures 14,100,000

Pay of army, navy, and merchant seamen 5,000,000

Income of the clergy of all descriptions 2,200,000

Judges, and all subordinate officers of the law 1,800,000

Professors, schoolmasters, tutors, &c... 600,000

Retail trades not immediately connected with foreign trade or manufactures .. 8,000,000

Various other professions and employments..... 2,000,000

Male and female servants..... 2,400,000

£132,470,000

From this table may be formed a calculation of the amount of national capital :

Value of land at 20 years purchase... 312,000,000

Value of houses at 20 years purchase 170,000,000

Manufactories, machinery, steam engines, &c..... 20,000,000

Household furniture 42,500,000

Apparel, provisions, fuel, wine, plate, watches and jewels, books, carriages, and other articles..... 40,000,000

Cattle of all kinds 90,000,000

Grain of all kinds 10,600,000

Hay, straw, &c..... 6,600,000

Implements of husbandry..... 2,000,000

Merchant shipping 12,800,000

The navy 6,000,000

Coin and bullion... 24,000,000

Goods in the hands of merchants, &c. 16,300,000

Goods in the hands of manufacturers and retail traders 20,000,000

£1,272,800,000

Mr. Pitt, in the year 1795, estimated the total landed property at 750,000,000*l.* and the personal property at 600,000,000*l.*—Making a total of 1,350,000,000*l.*

The difference in the proportion of inhabitants to a house, between some towns and others, is from 9½, which occurs at Plymouth, to about 5½

or 5, which occurs at Gloucester and Hereford, to 4½ at Worcester.

The late enumeration has ascertained also the proportion of males and females. It has long been known that more male children are born than female. The registers of baptisms for twenty-nine years stated 3,285,188 of the former, and 3,150,922 of the latter, which is about the proportion of 104 to 100.

PROPERTY TAX.

Return of an order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 8th day of June, 1809, for an account or estimate of the nett assessment of the property tax, for the years ending 5th April, 1807, 1808, and 1809, respectively.

Anno ending 5th April, 1807, 11,299,936*l.*

Anno ending 5th April, 1808, 11,345,370*l.*

Anno ending 5th April, 1809, 11,359,229*l.*

For the year ending 5th April, 1807, the above account is made out from actual returns, except from the department of the War Office.

For the year ending 5th April, 1808, returns from 218 surveyors' districts have been received; from which it appears, that the assessments on trade and professions have decreased: so that on the whole a diminution of duty may be computed, to the extent of 72,000*l.* nearly, in the assessments by commissioners for general purposes; but which is overbalanced by the deductions of duty in other departments.

For the year ending 5th April, 1809, returns from 25 surveyors' districts have been received; the return from which is more favourable than in the year preceding, at the rate of 4 1-6th per cent. increase; and will therefore warrant an estimate to the amount of that year. The remainder of that year, except in the article of duty on dividends, is likewise computed on the amount of the preceding year, from the same sources, for want of returns.

Office for Taxes, June 13, 1809.

POETRY.

TO THE NIGHTINGALE.

Tell, tuneful bird, I pray thee, tell,
Why is thy song so full of woe?
Why do those thrilling accents swell?
Or why those notes so sweetly flow?
Say, has thy mate,
By cruel Fate,
Been torn from thy protecting wing?
Or dost thou mourn a faithless Love?
Ah! how could one inconstant prove
To thee who thus could sing?

Methinks thy song doth seem to say:
"I joy not in returning morn;
My Love is fled, far far away,
And left me here to sing forlorn:
The dawn of day,
And twilight grey,
Which gave me once such pure delight,
Are now as cheerless as the tomb;
All, all are one eternal gloom,
A dark and endless night.

"Ah! whither hast thou flown from me?
 Why hast thou ta'en another Love?
 I could not thus have fled from thee;
 To thee I could not faithless prove:
 With sorrow's smart,
 This heaving heart
 Will break; yet, still with dying breath
 My latest song shall tune thy praise;
 Sacred to thee my last sad lays,
 I'll bless thee e'en in death."
 Oh! sing again thy love-lorn tale,
 Sweet bird, it soothes my aching breast;
 That note which trembles on the gale,
 Can lull each sorrow into rest:
 Then to repay
 Thy cheering lay,
 I'll feed thee with the tend'rest care;
 For thee a downy nest I'll form,
 To shield thee from the pelting storm,
 Or chilly wintry air.

Oct. 7, 1809.

HESSE.

PORTRAIT DU PRINCE DE LIGNE.

Je voudrais vous dépendre en vers
 Notre aimable Prince de Ligne,
 Mais mon crayon à peine est digne
 D'esquisser ses talents divers.
 Il est d'une bravoure insigne;
 Faut-il aux champs de Mars enfoncer une ligne?
 Envoyez notre ami, jamais il ne rechigne;
 Il avance et donne au travers
 Comme un échappé des Enfers.
 Faut-il danser? aussitôt il trépigne.
 Sa bourse est-elle vuide? alors il se résigne;
 Il ne sait point se donner de vains airs.
 Quand pour amuser il désigne
 En ses amis quelque travers,
 Légèrement il égratigne;
 On ne le verra point, d'une gaieté maligne,
 Lancer contre eux des traits amers.
 S'agit-il d'obliger? jamais il ne barguigne
 Et n'en dit rien; mais au revers,
 Si de votre amitié vous lui donnez un signe,
 Il en parle à tout l'Univers.
 Est-il quelque Belle aux tons fiers?
 Au Prince qu'on me la consigne:
 Tant il manœuvre, lorgne et cligne;
 Que bientôt il lui met la cervelle à l'envers.
 Il ne prend du jus de la vigne
 Que pour égayer les desserts.
 Enfin c'est un Prince bien digne
 Que le Chevalier de Boufflers.
 Veuille pour lui faire des vers.*

* This Portrait of the Prince de Ligne was written at Vienna, by the Rev. M. Louis Dutens, author of *Mémoires d'un Voyageur qui se repose*, who lived on the most intimate terms with him. Compare *Panorama*, Vol. I. p. 584, for an account of the translation of the *Mémoires*, &c. under the title of "Memoirs of a Traveller now in Retirement;" and *Panorama*, Vol. VI. p. 243, 505, for *Les Pensées du Prince de Ligne*.

OBSERVANDA EXTERNA.

AMERICA.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, Aug. 17.

We are informed upon very respectable authority, that Mr. Secretary Smith has declared that he never saw the instructions of Mr. Erskine, as lately published; and that, during their conversation previous to the arrangement, no allusion was made to the two points mentioned in Mr. Canning's public dispatch. It was also added, that Mr. Erskine persists in declaring, that he has acted strictly in the spirit of his instructions.

An Anti-Duelling Association has been entered into here, which has found numerous supporters. This association binds itself not to vote at any election for any man who, from current fame, or our own private conviction, we shall believe to have sent, accepted, or carried a challenge to fight a duel, or to have been in anywise concerned in promoting a duel, or acting as a second or surgeon therein, after the date hereof: the affairs of this association to be conducted by a committee.

Frenchmen from Cuba.—It is stated in the New York Advertiser, that a cargo, consisting of 6000 negroes, mulattoes, and renegade Frenchmen, from Cuba, had been landed at New Orleans, and that 1200 more were on their voyage for the same destination. It is mentioned, that permission for the reception of this colony into New Orleans was obtained at the instance of the French consul at the United States, who was authorised to tender the word of Napoleon, as a security for their loyalty and peaceable demeanour!—Some of the editors express their indignation at this measure in terms of great asperity, and represent New Orleans as severed from the United States, from the moment that this motley horde of marauders was suffered to make a debarkation.

AUSTRIA.

General Orders, published at the Austrian Head Quarters.—Sept. 14. "My beloved subjects, and even my enemies, know that I did not engage in the present war from motives of ambition, or a desire of conquest; self-preservation and independence, a peace consistent with the honour of my crown and with the safety and tranquillity of my people, constituted the exalted and sole aim of my conduct. The chance of war disappointed my expectations, the enemy penetrated into the interior of my dominions, and over-ran them with all the horrors of war; but he learned, at the same time, to appreciate the public spirit of my people, and the valour of my armies. This experience, which he dearly bought, and my constant solicitude to promote the prosperity of my dominions, led to a negotiation of peace. My ministers, empowered for that purpose, have met those of

the French emperor. My wish is an honourable peace; a peace, the stipulations of which offer a prospect and the possibility of duration.—The valour of my armies, their unshaken courage, their ardent love of their country, their desire, strongly pronounced, not to lay down their arms till an honourable peace shall have been obtained, could never allow me to agree to conditions which threaten to shake the very foundation of the monarchy, and disgrace us.—The high spirit which animates my troops affords me the best security, that, should the enemy yet mistake our sentiments and disposition, we shall certainly obtain the reward of perseverance.

"Comorn, Aug. 16, 1809. FRANCIS."

Death of Von Berchbold.—At Smratiatka, a bathing-place in Moravia, died lately the Howard of Austria, Count Von Berchbold, a victim of his humane efforts. He travelled in Europe for 13 years, and four years in Asia and Africa, in order to become acquainted with the happiness and wretchedness of mankind, and every where to promote the former and mitigate the latter. He had converted his fine castle of Buchlowitz, in Moravia, into an hospital for sick and wounded Austrians, in attending whom he caught an epidemic fever, which terminated his life.

Tax for Requisitions.—Vienna, Sept. 13th. The regency of Lower Austria has announced, that its resources are insufficient to answer the requisitions and contributions imposed in consequence of the war, and therefore that it is forced to lay a personal tax on the inhabitants of Vienna and the provinces. In consequence, the bishops, prelates, and abbots, are to pay 50 florins each; canons, deacons, and rectors, 10; all other ecclesiastics, 3; and inferior monks, 2. Princes are to pay 500; counts, 150; barons, 40; knights, privy counsellors, vice-presidents, aulic counsellors, proprietors of lands and manors, wholesale merchants, and bankers, 15; actual counsellors, agents of the court, and other persons of this class, 12. The only exceptions are the ministers of foreign courts, subjects of the Ottoman Porte, old men, the sick in the hospitals, the monks of the Order of Mercy, and those of St. Elizabeth; also, children under twelve years of age.

French Oppression at Trieste.—As the city of Trieste has hitherto not been able to pay more than a small part of the war contribution imposed on it, the merchants there have now been divided into four classes. Those of the first class are to pay 146,000 livres, and those of the lowest 10,000.

Corsican Freedom of the Press.—Vienna. Manner of conducting the *Censura Litteraria*: otherwise, the "Despotism over the Press," by the French government in this city. M. Baecher, minister of police, permits without difficulty the distribution of all print-

ed works presented to him, except those which treat on politics, which are previously subjected to examination. All manuscript works intended for the press must first be submitted to a bureau of examination, which makes its report to the minister of police.

Fire Wood obtained.—Vienna, Sept. 13. A scarcity of wood for burning being apprehended and in part felt, the French have allowed part of the woods near Schoenbrunn to be cut down for the relief of the most necessitous inhabitants of this capital. Thither they all flock to obtain their stock of this article; which some drag away in carts, while others carry it on their backs. The scarcity of wood and wines is attributed entirely to the want of foresight in the former administration. Since the armistice much is brought from Hungary.

Liberty of the Stage.—Since the theatre has obtained greater liberty, the stage exhibits characters of monks and nuns, which heretofore were not suffered.

Plentiful Harvest.—Linz, August 26th. For thirty years past there has not been so plentiful a harvest as this year in Hungary, and the other provinces of the Austrian monarchy.

Tyrolians.—The French and their partisans report, that the enmity of the innkeepers of the Tyrol has been occasioned by an edict of the Bavarian government, in which the prices of whatever they sold were fixed; which had not been customary under the Austrian dominion.

The animosity of the French has been so far betrayed into impolicy, that having taken prisoner a Tyrolian who had been in the humble occupation of tapster, and marker at the game of nine pins, they have dignified him with the appellation of *captain*; and have stuck on his back a placard with this title on it, in great letters. They forget that the best officers of their army were tapsters, and link-boys, before the revolution; and that the uncle of their high-born emperor and king, was marker at a billiard table at Cologne.

CHINA.

Chinese Jubilee.—In the course of the present year, a jubilee is to be celebrated throughout the whole extensive empire of China, on the occasion of the Emperor Kia-King having attained the 50th year of his age.

DENMARK.

Prize Importations: Commerce.—Copenhagen, Sept. 5. The sale of an immense quantity of India muslins, which took place here a few days ago, and which were taken in English prizes, attracted a great crowd of buyers. The value exceeded 600,000 rix-dollars.—The new arrangements of our government, with respect to neutral shipping,

have already revived the trade of Tonningen in an astonishing manner. Upwards of 50 American vessels have recently entered that port, each of their cargoes worth not less than 100,000 dollars. These vessels take continental produce in return. The price of corn falls every day.

Statistics of Denmark.—Copenhagen, Sept. 15. Mr. Pram, counsellor of justice, has lately published a statistical table of the increase of population in the provinces that compose the Danish monarchy, from 1769 to 1801. The result is, that Denmark proper, with the duchies, had, at the earliest of these dates, only 1,315,807 inhabitants; the same countries had, at the latter dates, 1,528,432 inhabitants: Norway had at the first date 722,674; at the latter date it had 881,912. The whole making 2,410,344. "Here then," says the author, "we find the population of the monarchy increased equal to what it would have been by the acquisition of 128 square miles (German)." Now, as this has been obtained, not by conquest, neither has it cost any blood or treasure, or any sacrifices whatever, it is easy to perceive how extremely advantageous to a state is this manner of increasing its population.

Exportation of Wheat.—By an order issued by the Danish government on the 2d of September, leave was given to export wheat from the Duchies of Holstein and Sleswic, by sea, to all friendly ports.

Increase in Distillery from Salt-Water.—A distiller in Copenhagen has lately published an account, stating, that having several times distilled brandy or gin from wheat steeped in salt-water, he constantly obtained nearly 2-27ths more spirits than from an equal quantity of wheat not so steeped.

EAST-INDIES.

Hindoo Veneration for venomous Serpents at Vizigapatam.

July 6. This week we have killed two venomous snakes. One was found near the dwelling-house of Ananderayer, who, two nights ago, felt it at his side when he awoke; but providentially, it made off without hurting him. The natives (who are very averse to killing these animals, because they are the objects of their worship) earnestly entreated us to spare their lives, and to deliver them over to their care: however, as we could see no good end to be obtained by such a measure, we dispatched them. The natives immediately exclaimed, with enthusiastic joy: "They are gone to be eternally happy in the presence of Vishnoo!"

Funeral Ceremonies performed for a Sanyasee Brahmin.

July 10. Sunday. Going into town this morning, we saw many Brahmins assembled together in a garden, performing the

funeral of a Sanyasee Brahmin; that is, one who, for the sake of devoting himself entirely to religion, either declines the state of matrimony altogether, or, if married, forsakes his wife and family to live a monastic life. The souls of these men are thought to be perfectly purified; so that, when they make their exit from the earthly body, they are not clothed with a heavenly body, like those who attain to purity by other means, but are immediately absorbed in the Deity, whose bliss continually increases by the union of these holy souls. On this account their bodies must not be burned, after the usual manner of the country, but buried. The corpse is brought to the grave, covered with three coloured cloths, which are placed on the body as soon as all hopes of life are gone. These cloths are taken possession of by the chief mourners, and worn by them, as sacred relics, until they are perfectly tattered and torn. Before the body is committed to the grave, the attendants beat on the skull of the deceased with a cocoa nut, till the skull is broken; which noise being heard in Heaven, is considered as highly acceptable to God, and to all celestial beings.

FRANCE.

Napoleon.—Paris, Sept. 13. Letter of his Majesty the Emperor and King. "Count de Kunneburg, our war minister, has sent accounts which have been laid before him, containing the following assertions: the governor commanding at Flushing is stated not to have executed the order which we had given him, of opening the dikes and inundating the island of Walcheren, as soon as a superior hostile force should have disembarked on its shores. He is moreover accused of having surrendered the place which we had entrusted to his care not only before the enemy had crossed the moat, and when no breach had been effected in the ramparts which remained whole, and in consequence had not once been stormed, but even when the trenches of the enemy were at a distance of 150 toises from the town, and he had still 4000 men in arms capable of doing duty. In a word, Flushing is stated to have surrendered through the first effects of a bombardment. Should all this be true, the governor would be guilty; and it would remain only to ascertain, whether his conduct ought to be attributed to treachery or cowardice.—We send you this letter, in order that, as soon as you shall have received it, you will collect a council for inquiry, which will be composed of Count Asoville, senator; Count Rampon, ditto; Vice Admiral Thevenard; and Count Sengis, first inspector-general of artillery. All the pieces which will be found in the offices of your ministry, and those of the navy, interior, police, or any other department, respecting the surrender of Flushing, not only as far as they may relate

to its defence, but to any object which may concern our service, shall be conveyed to the council, to be laid before them, with the result of this inquiry. This letter having no other end, we pray God that he may have you, Count de Hunneburg, in his holy keeping.—Given in our imperial camp at Schoenbrunn, Sept. 7, 1809.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

National Institute.—The class of fine arts of the Institute of France held a sitting October 7th. The chief business done was the distribution of prizes, to pictures, sculptures, designs in architecture, engraving in the fine manner on precious stones and medals; after this followed the performance of a prize composition of music.

The only subject deserving of notice by us was that proposed for the prize in architecture; it was a cathedral church for a large city. The edifice was directed to be isolated in every part; and to have a large space before it. The form of its plan, with the composition of its elevations, were left to the invention of the artist. The artist was also at liberty to place the towers either in the front or rear of the edifice, to combine them with the body of the building, or to place them separately, as is practised in many churches in Italy. The custom of finishing a cathedral with a dome being modern, this kind of termination has not been insisted on. The designer was at liberty to adopt or omit it. The level was to be so regulated that the floor should rise gradually from the exterior area to the doorway and to the naves, from the naves to the choir, from the choir to the sanctuary and to the high altar. The greatest dimensions allowed for the plan of this cathedral is 150 yards, including the thickness of the walls.

King and Queen of Spain.—Charles the Fourth, his Consort, and the Prince of the Peace, are still at Marseilles. The establishment of the Ex-King and Queen has been considerably reduced; and the payments for maintaining it were so irregular and precarious, that they were reduced to the necessity of selling part of their jewels to provide for their subsistence.

Whale.—Brest, Sept. 24. A whale, of the Cachalot species, was lately driven on shore on the coast of Guisiny, which measured twenty-two yards in length, and five yards in breadth. It was a female, and had a fetus three yards in length. It was of the round Cachalot species; the *Afiyalus Cy-lindricus* of La Cépède.

GERMANY.

Medals, Antiquities, &c.—M. Bensis, lately dead at Helmstadt, has left an immense collection of medals, pieces of antiquity, and other curiosities, and several automata of Vaucanson of great rarity. Twenty years ago their value was estimated at 200,000

crowns; since which time it has been greatly augmented.

Progress of French Literature in Germany.—Several French booksellers have lately established themselves in the kingdom of Westphalia: Tournaisen and Colignon at Cassel; Pluchart at Brunswick; de Basse at Quedlingburgh: these sell many works. Other booksellers have houses both at Paris and Strasburgh: as Schœll, Levraut, Kœnig, and Besson; these send their French novelties to Leipsic, where they are sold by Gritsingen, who himself keeps an extensive assortment of French productions. But the house of Treuttel and Wurtz surpasses all others; and regularly frequents the fairs of Leipsic, where exchange is made of French works against German. Several German booksellers pursue the same track: the chief of these is M. Cotta, of Tübingen.

University of Wurtsburgh returned to Catholicity.—Frankfort, Oct. 1. The organization which the University of Wurtsburgh had received from the Bavarian government while the city was under that jurisdiction, has very lately been changed, and that which is substituted approaches much nearer to the old establishment, appointed by the Bishop of Wurtsburg, at the time when he held the sovereignty. No protestant professor can now be employed in this University. The senate is dissolved: the theological chairs are given to monks: the eminent chemist Vogelmann, and the most celebrated professors of the faculty of philosophy, have lost their places.

Respect to Royalty.—Bayreuth; August 22d. The Gazette of Wirtemburgh contains an ordinance, enacting that all carriages shall stop when the king travels on the same road as that on which they are going.

Fliht from Conscription.—Frankfort, Sept. 11. By order of the Prince Primate, statements have been made out of all the workmen and labourers from foreign parts who are now in this city, with notice of their respective ages, &c. This measure has been resorted to on account of the complaints of many neighbouring princes, whose subjects, having emigrated to escape the military conscription, have met with employment in Frankfort. In future, no certificate will be delivered to individuals of this description, unless they are able to prove satisfactorily that they have fulfilled their duties as conscripts towards that state of which they are the subjects.

Portuguese Soldiers.—Ulm, Sept. 30.—It is observed, that the Portuguese soldiers which have been for some time quartered at Munich, though full-sized, and well-made men, consume scarcely half the quantity of provisions which is necessary to support Germans. They prefer wine to beer, and com-

pliment the Bavarians on the liquor produced in their country.

Fuessen, Sept. 8.—Some persons who have arrived here with passes signed by Sandwirth Hofer, have brought with them specimens of the new coin struck by the insurgents at Inspruck. On one side is the Tyrolese eagle crowned with laurel, and on the other, in the middle, the words "Twenty kreutzers;" and round it, "According to the Convention, 1809."

Female Nudes threatened.—Augsburg, Sept. 13. The innkeeper André Hofer, chief of the insurgent mountaineers in the Tyrol, has issued a proclamation which is distinguished by its religious tenor. It treats of the sins of the people, and of the repentance necessary to be instantly exercised, in order to avoid the further visitations and chastisements of God. This instrument concludes in these terms: "Many of my brethren in arms are scandalised that the women expose too much of their arms, and their bosoms, or display them through transparent dresses, whereby they give occasion to guilty passions, which cannot but be singularly displeasing to God as well as to every one bearing the name of Christian. It is hoped therefore, that these women, to turn away Divine wrath, will reform their fashions immediately; otherwise, if they do not, they will have nobody to blame but themselves, if their uncovered parts should be covered in a manner not very pleasing to them."

Well done, Mr. Innkeeper André Hofer! Keep out French fashions, and you will keep out French plagues!

Salzburg, Sept. 24.—The Tyrolean insurgents have lately begun to form a corps of all descriptions of deserters, Austrians, Italians, &c. which consists already of some thousand men. They seem to have the intention of converting the whole of their country into a fortress; for which purpose they not only fortify all the passes, but also bore holes in the rocks, and fill them with powder, that in case of an attack they may be able to hurl large masses of rock into the vallies.

The Silesian Linen Trade has, by the occupation of Trieste by the French, lost its last channel. Silesia formerly exported linen, to the amount of six or eight millions of dollars, to Portugal, Spain, and America; but since the war with England, these countries have been supplied with Irish linen.

HOLLAND.

National Industry.—Amsterdam, Sept. 12. —The exhibition of the articles of national industry, now open in the Kattemburg, excites general curiosity. The advantages of this institution are already apparent. Those who saw the exhibition of a like nature at Utrecht, last year, agree that this for the present year is greatly superior. The report

announcing the distribution of prizes is impatiently expected.

Royal Institute.—Amsterdam, Oct. 5.—Mr. Roscoe has been elected member of this society, in the place of M. Muller, deceased.

ICELAND

Taken by the English.

This island, subject to the crown of Denmark, and containing an extent of surface nearly equal to England, was provisionally taken under the protection of our government in July last. Strange as it may appear, the island was in effect reduced by six seamen, belonging to a letter of marque from the Thames. These dauntless fellows took the governor and the whole Danish garrison prisoners. The native Icelanders are estimated at 45,000; but they are much scattered, have little communication with each other, and are miserably poor. They did not seem to interest themselves in the question who should be their rulers. A sloop of war, which touched at Iceland, seemed rather to disapprove of the letter of marque's proceedings.—The governor of Iceland has arrived in Leith Roads, on board his Majesty's ship Talbot, where he remains till orders are received from government for his landing. The object of his mission is to make representations regarding the conduct of the commander above alluded to, by whose conduct the inhabitants of that island have been molested, contrary to the wishes of the British government.

Natural History Excursion.—Mr. Hooker, jun. of Norwich, has lately returned from Iceland, where, at the request of Sir J. Banks, he spent the summer in investigating its natural history. Mr. H. travelled with a retinue of Icelanders as far up the country as the perennial snow would permit, collecting numerous specimens of quadrupeds, birds, insects, plants, minerals, &c. and also purchasing, in different places, many Icelandic books, weapons, dresses, &c. at high prices. We regret to add, that nearly the whole of this gentleman's labours were lost, by the disastrous circumstance of the vessel, in which he embarked for London, taking fire, and being burnt to the water's edge.

ITALY.

Division of Time.—Rome, Aug. 26. The Consulta here has ordered, that, from the 1st of October of the present year, the division of time at Rome, and throughout the whole Roman territory, shall be the same as in European countries. It is well known, that it has hitherto been the custom here to begin to reckon the hours from sunset, and to count forwards through the whole twenty-four.

The Pope's Journey from Rome.—August 26. The Pope has suspended his journey at Savona, a small town about twelve leagues from Genoa, where he will remain until another place be determined for his residence.

Earthquake.—Aug. 9. On the 1st of this month was experienced at Aquila, the capital of Abruzzo Ultra, a very violent shock of an earthquake, which was succeeded by five other shocks less violent, alternately, till 4 o'clock A. M. the next day. Happily, they did no mischief whatever, but the fear excited by this terrific occurrence, in a country which before had been nearly destroyed by a similar visitation, has determined the greatest part of the inhabitants to quit their houses and take up their abode in the open fields, under huts.

Public Funds.—Rome, Sept. 6. The payments of the interest of the funded debt, on which depends the existence of an infinity of families, has been long suspended, on account of the constantly increasing embarrassment of the public finances. It is hoped that payments will not be much longer interrupted.

Suppression of Religious Orders in Naples.—The following is a copy of the decree lately issued by Murat, King of Naples: "Joachim Napoleon, King of the Two Sicilies,—Considering that the motives which induced our illustrious predecessor to suppress certain religious orders by the law of the 13th of Oct. 1807, still retain their force with respect to the existing religious institutions.—Considering that the suppression of these orders is imperiously called for from present circumstances, and that it ought to operate not only without prejudice to the individuals who compose them, but even to ameliorate their condition, by allowing them as great a pension as the finances of the state will permit, and proportioned to the property wherewith the effect of this suppression will augment the mass of the national domains.—Upon the report of our ministers of worship, of justice, and of finances, we have, therefore, decreed, and do decree, as follows: Throughout our whole kingdom the following religious orders are suppressed:—the Dominicans, and all the detached monks of their order, the Minorites, the third Order of St. Francis, the Minimists, the two Carmelite Orders, the Brethren of St. Peter of Pisa, the Servites, the Brethren of St. John of God, the Trinitarians of Mercy (Spanish and Italian), the Augustines, the Sylvestrians, the Basilians, the Theatines, the Regular Minorites, the Cross Bearers, the Clerks of the Mother of God, the Barmalites, the Samaschians, the Priests of St. Roche.

Gambling.—Rome, Sept. 16. The extraordinary Consulta has recently issued several arrêtés. One of them entirely prohibits the game called *Tombola*; and orders all who play at it to be arrested: private lotteries are also prohibited in the city of Rome, and in the departments of the Tiber and Trasimene. The receivers of the public lottery of the city of Rome are ordered to pay in what they have

received: in Rome, within 10 days; in the departments, within 15 days after each drawing.

Silk Trade.—The silk crops of the present year have proved very bad in Italy, owing to the extreme coldness of the spring; yet raw silk has not risen in price, principally because considerable stores remain on hand, and because no orders are now received from England: to which country vast quantities used formerly to be exported. The growers complain of the commercial restrictions to which they are subjected.

Italian Language.—The Consulta has lately issued an arrêté, by which the Italian language may be employed in concurrence with the French language in all deeds, &c. executed before a notary, as well as in private instruments. The Academy of the Arcadians will receive an organization capable of giving to that institution a lasting and extensive influence over the Italian language and literature. Public meetings will be held annually, and prizes will be decreed by this Academy to those writings, whether in prose or verse, which shall be deemed the most effectual to maintain the Italian language in its purity.

POLAND.

Price of Corn.—Warsaw, August 31. The harvest has been very good in the environs of Warsaw, and throughout the country in general; except in those places where the armies had destroyed the corn already in the ground. The price of grain is considerably lower than it was. The bushel of wheat costs 20 to 23 Polish florins; rye, 11 to 12; oats, 7 to 8; barley, 10 to 12; pease, 16 florins. In the provinces corn is still cheaper. Money is more scarce than ever, because the sale of corn to Dantzic is trifling. Meat also has lowered in price: the pound of beef costs 12 gros (about two pence). While the Austrians occupied this city it sold for six pence. A great number of bullocks are sent here from Russian Poland, and especially from the Ukraine.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin Expenses.—Sept. 4. The state of the expences contracted by our city in the late war has been published. They amount to the large sum of 7,260,000 rix-dollars; about 3 millions of which have been borrowed, and 2 millions furnished by the inhabitants. The city is now obliged to pay about 2,300,600 rix-dollars. To meet this sum, the new magistrate has invited the citizens, in the most pressing manner, to furnish him with it by means of a voluntary loan, the interest of which will be paid.

RUSSIA.

Discontents.—St. Petersburg, Sept. 15. Our Court Gazette of this day contains the following article: "It ought to be made known, as a warning against credulity, that a vigilant observation has some time ago dis-

covered and brought to light the base artifices whereby certain idle persons have endeavoured to promote their own views by occupying the attention of the public with unfounded rumours. These inventors of truths and falsehoods find every event a pretext for the most alarming forebodings. If war breaks out in a distant part of the Russian territory, they immediately foresee the separation of our provinces, insurrection and uproar; and to listen to them, one would think the theatre of the war was already at Petersburg. A victory is no sooner gained by our troops, than, according to the relations of these worthy patriots, here has fallen Kamenski—there Bagration, in the action. If a hostile fleet appear in the Baltic, they quickly have Cronstadt in flames, and Revel in ashes. But foreign events are not sufficient to employ them; restless in their art of political lying, they seize upon all circumstances, and domestic affairs in their turn now engage their attention. Here an extensive field of novelty opens to them. To-day is to appear an order forbidding all persons to wear a frock; to-morrow a still more severe regulation; and on the 1st of September this year was infallibly to have been issued an ukase to repeal the laws in favour of the peasants and possessors of property. The minister, or some great man, is described to have spoken boldly against such a measure, and therefore to have fallen into disgrace. Another is said to have contributed to the measure, and to be therefore in favour.—When the true source of these disgusting stories is disclosed, the well-disposed part of the public must be ashamed of becoming an instrument in the hand of baseness, and of having been the sport of passions which were foreign to them.—For the rest, the contrivers of these fables, as well as the motives which have instigated them, are well known to the government. Events have already repeatedly exposed to shame their interested partialities. Time will bring more of them to light, and their names will then, without mercy, be exhibited as fit objects of public derision."

We have so little intercourse with the interior of Russia, that we avail ourselves of this paragraph, which has very much the air of a French manufacture, to throw some light on the state of that country. We infer from it, that a considerable proportion of the population of the Russian metropolis, and probably of other cities, is alive to a sense of the degradation of their country under French predominance; they bear the yoke with impatience, and every appearance, even the most remote, of relief from it, is hailed by them with energy and interest. Had there been no grumblers, this Philippic against grumbling would never have appeared in the Court

Gazette: those who experience nothing but

good, could deserve no reprimand as anticipators of evil.

Prussian Colony.—Petersburgh, August 20. There is lately arrived here from Prussia, a small colony of 70 families invited by the government, to which has been assigned an extent of territory in the neighbourhood of this city. The Germans who have been settled in the vicinity during a number of years have met with considerable prosperity

SICILY.

Eruption of Mount Ætna.—The following account of the recent eruption of Mount Ætna, in Sicily, is transmitted by an eyewitness: On Tuesday, the 27th of March, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood of the mountain were frightened by repeated and violent shocks of an earthquake; these were soon followed by immense volumes of ashes, and other volcanic matter, thrown up from the mouth of the crater to a great height, so as to darken the sky, and to fill all the environs with ashes, Messina not excepted. This dry rain lasted five hours and a half; but however, it was only a prelude. On the 28th, towards evening, the fiery matter forced its way through two apertures below the crater, and was thrown up to a prodigious height. The flames and red-hot stones afforded a most sublime spectacle. On the 29th, and following days, upwards of twenty different apertures were formed in different parts of the mountain, from all which the eruptions of fire and stones in all directions were tremendous. Streams of red-hot lava ran down profusely, and in their descent destroyed every thing at a touch. A fine chesnut wood, several extensive olive plantations and vineyards, became instantly a prey to the liquid element. Upwards of twelve square miles are inundated by the fiery torrent. Of the many apertures, two in particular continued vomiting fire and lava for several days, and caused the greatest damage. No lives have been lost, although the village of Lingua Glossa was nearly destroyed. A stream of lava approached it within two miles, and would have reached it in its descent, had it not stopped of its own accord. At first the lava travelled at the rate of one yard per minute: about a week ago its velocity was reduced to one or two feet per hour. It is about six miles down the mountain; some of its channels are half a mile in breadth, and 60 to 80 feet deep. Several new mountains have been formed on the base of the old one. We are not without fear that this is not the last act of the tremendous conflagration. No exact estimate has yet been formed of the damage occasioned by the eruption; but the extent and value of the landed property destroyed by it must be very great; and a number of families, who solely subsisted on the produce of their fields, have been reduced to a state of absolute beggary.

Late Queen of France.—Mr. J. Weber, author of the interesting *Memoirs of the late Queen of France, Marie-Anoinette*,* has lately been honoured with a very flattering mark of approbation from her Majesty the Queen of Sicily. That Sovereign has not only condescended to address to Mr. W. a letter replete with sensibility, and at the close of which she subscribes "I am ever your grateful friend, CHARLOTTE," but has added, with her own hand, a postscript to the following purport: "I have been deeply affected by the perusal of your volume, and with this proof of grateful remembrance on your part, for the memory of my unhappy sister! The sufferings of her latter years have embittered the remainder of my days. We were sisters, friends, and companions from our infancy. What indissoluble bonds! And therefore, my grief for the irreparable loss of her, will accompany me to the tomb."

SPAIN.

A French Account.—Madrid, Sept. 4.—The solicitude of the King watches over those unfortunate religious persons, who, from age or infirmity, cannot profit by their being restored to society. Asylums have been opened for objects of this description, and funds set apart for their support.

Melting of Plate.—Madrid, Sept. 16. The King has issued an edict, which orders all holders of plate, and of silver in ingots, to make a declaration thereof to the master of the mint, and to deliver up all such plate and silver to be converted into money: one-fourth of the value thereof is to be paid to them immediately on the delivery thereof, and the remaining three-fourths in four months after the delivery of the above plate and silver, with the addition of one, two, or three rials per ounce, by way of a reward for the service they have rendered.

Monks disposed of.—Madrid, Sept. 24. Formerly the monks in their habits thronged the streets of this city; now we meet with none who have not adopted the ordinary ecclesiastical dress. The major part having quitted their cowls, have returned to their families and places of their birth, to live (if they can) on the pension allowed them.

Plunder of the Clergy.—Seville, Sept. 6. The Madrid Gazette, received here, contains various decrees by the usurper. One of these suppresses all the monastic orders in Spain, assigning only a small pension for life to the individuals composing them. The archbishops and bishops are also put on the pension-list, and their property and revenues are sequestered for the use of the state. Another decree annuls all titles of nobility not conferred or confirmed by the usurper. Such

* Compare Panorama, Vol. II. pp. 1024, 1210.

is the condition of Spain, and such will ever be the fate of those unhappy countries that become subject to the atrocious and tyrannical dominion of the French!

French Kindness.—Saragossa, Aug. 17. The French general in Saragossa has issued a decree, ordering half the crops of wheat, barley, and straw, to be sent into the French magazines, under pain of general pillage. All the villages containing 500 inhabitants are to contribute upon this occasion the sum of 1000 dollars in specie; and those which exceed that number, more in proportion. Fathers of families are to produce their sons, when called upon, or to be responsible for their absence.

French Fraternity.—Barcelona, which lately contained 120,000 inhabitants, it is said, is abandoned by almost every Spaniard, and the grass is growing in those streets which were once crowded with the productions of every quarter of the world.

Amazonian Commandress.—A lady who had the honour of a distinguished rank in the Amazonian Legion, at Saragossa, and who escaped from thence at the time of the surrender, has arrived at Cadiz, where she has met with a reception suited to the heroism of her character.

Spanish Heroines.—Gerona, August 21st. The two companies of women that have been formed in this city, have presented petitions to be supplied with muskets and other accoutrements. They will be succeeded in their former duties by two new companies now actually raising. Gerona was relieved by supplies of provisions, &c. September 1st.

Death of Morla.—Letters from Spain mention, that Don Thomas Morla, the traitor who delivered Madrid up to the French, was killed in the battle at Talavera de la Reyna.

SWEDEN.

Corn Harvest.—The harvest in those parts of Sweden not exposed to the ravages of war, has been very fine and remarkably productive. A German paper asserts, that the present crops are superior to any produced for the last ten years.

SWITZERLAND.

Library of Muller, the Historian.—Schaffhausen, Sept. 24. The last wishes, expressed in the will of the illustrious historiographer Jean de Muller, have been completed. Our government has lately purchased his library for the sum of 6,000 florins. This sum, united with that which the bookseller Cotta offers for the MS. of the General History, is more than sufficient to pay the debts mentioned in the will,—debts which only increase the esteem in which the illustrious deceased will ever be held.

Inundations.—Berne, August 11. We learn from Coire, that the extraordinary floods, and principally the overflowings of

the Rhine, have carried away, or so much damaged the bridges of Richenen, Unterboitz, and Unter Rollbrugg, that the communication between the two rivers are entirely interrupted. The inundations which followed have equally done very considerable mischief to the land; and the heavy torrents of rain which we daily experience, leave us little to hope that the waters will speedily return to their former channel.

Effectual Barrier.—The Gazette of Zurich states, Sept. 16, that the inhabitants of Nergwolk in the Tyrol have risen generally, and shut up the avenues to their valley with enormous masses of rocks. They lately surrounded and took prisoners 600 French troops. The Tyrolese make every possible effort by blowing up rocks, &c. to render the passes of their country impracticable. This country is now so abundant in money, that since the end of August their *chasseurs* are paid regularly; whereas before that time they received no pay whatever.

It deserves notice, that the French papers confess that this abundance of money was their chief reason for asserting, that the insurrection in the Tyrol was organized by British officers!

Mixed Marriages.—Zurich, September 8. —Many of the Swiss Cantons have exclaimed forcibly against a law promulgated by the canton of Basle, which forbids its officers, under the penalty of forfeiting all right of citizenship, to marry persons professing the catholic religion. The protestant cantons of Vaud and Zurich, the catholic cantons of Luzerne and Tessin, and the mingled cantons of St. Gal and Argovia have declared, that this prohibition is contrary to the act of mediation and to a salutary toleration; and they have demanded that this act be annulled: on the other side, several catholic cantons, especially those of Schweitz, Unterwald, and Soleure, have adopted the system of that of Basle, and have pronounced against mixed marriages. At the last session of the diet this affair was discussed, but no resolution was adopted on the subject. In that meeting the envoy from the Canton of Soleure expressed his decided disapprobation of the favour afforded to such marriages in the diocese of Constance, the bishop of which diocese is the prince primate of the confederation.

SYRIA.

Turkish Authority restored.—The *Moniteur* contains the following article:—The city of Tripoli, which had for several years been in revolt against the Sublime Porte, is again reduced under its dominion. Joseph, pacha of Damascus, invested it with his army in Aug. 1808, and subsequently made himself master of the castle.

OBSERVANDA INTERNA.

Public Revenue.—An account of the income of, and charge upon, the Consolidated Fund, in the years ended the 10th Oct. 1808 and 1809:

INCOME.		10th October, 1808.	1809.
Customs	—	L. 984,219 3	6-1,461,309 13 4
Excise	—	—	4,177 2 6-3,320,307 0 0
Stamps	—	—	1,139,000 0 0-1,574,009 8 0
Incidents	—	—	13,000 0 0-1,294,004 7 3
Surplus annual duties on sugar	—	—	0 0-572,115 0 0
D. land-tax in offices	—	—	38,809 5 4
Land-taxes	—	—	120,797 17 3
Interest on account of Ireland	—	427,000 1 1	502,085 19 10
Do. Portugal	—	—	8,335 1 6
Surplus Excise fees	—	13,000 0 0	14,750 0 0
Imprest in ones	—	10,007 7 6	41,345 0 2
Arrears of income duty, 1799, 1800, and 1801	—	682 11 9	936 7 1
Do. annual malt duties	—	—	530 0 0
Fines of leases	—	—	4,470 0 0
Amount from war taxes, Acts 47 and 49 Geo. III.	—	282,563 17 7	117,616 5 6
Assessed taxes	—	—	5 2 1
		L. 9,062,117 16 0	9,845,300 11 3
CHARGE.		10th October, 1808.	1809.
Ex. South Sea and Bank	—	—	—
Account	—	L. 206,860 2 10	296,869 2 19
Bank Dividends	—	—	4,121,221 6 11-4,407,841 15 6
Towards redemption of national debt	—	1,525,908 12 1	1,593,791 10 3
Civil list	—	239,500 0 0	239,500 0 0
Pensions and annuities	—	92,769 3 2	—
Miscellaneous charges, estimated at	—	71,253 1 2	161,997 10 19
Charge	—	L. 6,347,587 6 3	6,700,000 0 0
Surplus	—	—	2,714,300 9 8-3,145,300 11 1
		L. 9,062,117 15 0	9,845,300 11 1

From this statement it appears, that the *Surplus of the Consolidated Fund* for the quarter ending 10th of October, 1809, is larger than it has ever been since the establishment of that fund.—The following is an abstract:

In the Quarter ended	
Oct. 10, 1808.	Oct. 10, 1809.
Income .. £9,062,117	£9,845,300
Charge ... 6,347,587	6,700,000
Surplus.. £2,714,530	£3,145,300

The sources from which this immense revenue and surplus are derived exhibit no symptom of decline; though, it must be confessed, it is not easy for an individual to conceive by what means they increase, in spite of the most despotical constitutional opposition.

The war taxes have been unusually productive. The produce in the last quarter was £688,627l. which exceeds by something more than a quarter of a million the corresponding quarter in 1808. There has also been a very considerable increase in the property tax, the receipt for the last quarter exceeds that of the corresponding quarter of the last year by near 500,000l.—The customs have produced, within the present year, upwards of a million more than they did in the corresponding period of the last year. The stamp duties also have been productive in an equal proportion.

Number of French Prisoners.—The number of French prisoners in this country, amounted lately to 106,000.

The List of the Officers of the Navy, just published, contains the following numbers, viz.—Admiral of the Fleet, 1; Admirals of the Red, 14; Admirals of the White, 15; Admirals of the Blue, 14; Vice-Admirals of the Red, 21; Vice-Admirals of the White, 20; Vice-Admirals of the Blue, 17; Rear-Admirals of the Red, 22; Rear-Admirals of the White, 21; Rear-Admirals of the Blue, 22; Post Captains, 698; Commanders, 545; Lieutenants, 3093, including 235, who are unable to serve at sea.

Donations from Calcutta and Bombay to London Hospital.—The contribution of 672l. in aid of the funds of the London Hospital, from Calcutta, has been followed by a subscription of *one thousand pounds* from Bombay. We are glad to find the generosity of our Indian settlements commensurate with that of the mother country. It is impossible to find a more fit object of national bounty than the London Hospital, which receives patients on a principle of the most enlarged liberality.

Extraordinary Fraud.—Bow-street. Lately, Mr. Scholey, bookseller, of Paternoster-row, applied to the magistrate for his instructions how to proceed in the case of an extraordinary fraud practised upon him. He stated, that having occasion about a week since to draw a check upon his bankers, Messrs. Ramsbottom and Co. Lombard-street, in favour of a Mr. Miller, to whom he was paying a bill, by mistake he filled the check for 366l. instead of a smaller sum; but immediately on discovering his mistake he tore the first check into pieces, and threw the fragments on the counting-house floor, and then wrote another for the proper sum; but on receiving the usual return from his bankers' books the following Monday, he was astonished to find amongst other vouchers the identical check before-mentioned, which he had torn in pieces, neatly pasted together on a piece of blank paper, and which had been paid by the bankers to some person unknown, for his account. He immediately went to the bankers to inquire into the circumstance, and was informed that the check was paid to a man calling himself Thomas Thomas, in a 300l. Bank of England note, and some smaller ones, the numbers of which were now given to Mr. Scholey. He proceeded to make further inquiry at the Bank of England, and there found those notes had been changed for their amount in small notes: but no description could be remembered of the person. The magistrate, therefore, could only advise to advertise the transaction, with the description of the person who brought the check to Messrs. Ramsbottom.

New Theatre Royal, Covent Garden.—The Committee for examining the affairs of Covent Garden Theatre, consisting of the following gentlemen, Alderman Sir Chas. Price, Bart. M. P.; Sir Thomas Plomer, Knt. his Majesty's Solicitor-General; John Silvester, Esq. Recorder of the City of London; John Whitmore, Esq. Governor of the Bank of London; and John Julius Angerstein, Esq. have authorised the Proprietors to publish the following Report in their names:—"We do hereby certify, that, after a full and attentive examination of the subject which we have been desired to investigate by the Proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, for the satisfaction of the

public, in respect to the rate of profit received by them from the late theatre, and likely to be received from the new; that the following is the result of our inquiry:—The rate of the profit actually received, upon an average of the last six years, commencing in 1803 (the period of the present copartnership in the theatre), upon the capital embarked therein, we have ascertained to have amounted to 6½ per cent. per annum, charging the concern with only the sum actually paid for insurance on such part of the capital as was insured; but, if the whole of the capital had been insured, the profit would have been reduced to very little more than 5 per cent.; and for want of this full insurance, the proprietors, being in part their own insurers, sustained a loss by the late fire, for which no compensation has been made, to the amount of more than the whole of their profits for the above period of six years.—The rate of profit likely to be received in future from the new theatre, depending in part upon the amount of bills not yet delivered, and of estimates not fully ascertained, and on the future receipts of the house, which are subject to various contingencies, cannot be ascertained with the same degree of certainty; but, upon the best consideration we have been able to give to this subject, after having recourse to every source of information, oral and written, we are fully satisfied, that the future profits of the new theatre, at the proposed advance in the prices of admission, will amount to only 3½ per cent. per annum upon the capital expended in the theatre, if the same be insured; and that, upon the same supposition of insurance, at the former prices of admission, the proprietors will, in our judgment, annually sustain a loss of near 3 per cent. per annum on their capital.

"CHAS. PRICE, JOHN WHITMORE,
THOS. PLOMER, J. J. ANGERSTEIN."
JNO. SILVESTER,

The proprietors have the honour of presenting to the public the report of the gentlemen, who kindly undertook the investigation of the accounts of the theatre, and cannot but feel assured, that a liberal and enlightened people will now be convinced, that the alteration in the prices arises solely from the impossibility of their continuing the public amusements on the former terms of admission.

Statement of the Accounts of Covent Garden Theatre for the last Six Years, most respectfully offered to the Public.

	L. s. d.		L. s. d.
1803-4 received	61,682 13 10	Paid	— — — 58,936 18 7
1804-5 do.	70,797 9 10	Do.	— — — 81,057 11 0
1805-6 do.	56,065 18 5	Do.	— — — 47,975 2 0
1806-7 do.	68,120 7 5	Do.	— — — 68,391 6 4
1807-8 do.	63,038 14 7	Do.	— — — 62,406 8 3
1808-9 do.	46,342 13 0	Do.	— — — 47,534 10 8
	365,945 17 1		366,091 18 0
Deduct the payments in six years	— 307,912 0 0	Deduct what was drawn out by the Proprietors	58,179 18 0
	58,071 17 1		
Deducting outstanding debts	8,000 0 0	Paid in 6 years	307,912 0 0
		(Errors excepted.)	
Profit, divided by six	50,071 17 1	Rich. Hughes, Treasurer.	
Average of each year	— 8,345 6 2	J. Tull, Dep. Treasurer.	
		Sworn before me, the 20th Sept. 1809,	
		C. Flower, Mayor.	

The gentlemen who, for the public satisfaction, kindly formed a committee for examining the accounts of Covent Garden theatre, have most faithfully discharged the office to which they were invited by the proprietors, and spared neither time nor pains in order to draw justly the conclusions which are contained in their report. They were occupied on the task they had generously imposed on themselves for three whole days, from morning till evening; on Monday, the last day of their meeting, they did not rise till near eleven at night: they examined such witnesses, belonging to both theatres, as were most likely to give them proper information: they searched minutely into the books of the treasury, in which all the receipts and disbursements were entered at the time, for six years back, and scrupulously confronted them with the banker's books, and all the original vouchers: they had recourse to Mr. Smirke, on points of expence relative to the building, and examined Mr. Copland, besides between twenty and thirty artificers employed in the erection of the theatre, touching their several bills; they omitted no investigation relative to the scenery, wardrobe, music, and every material article of expence; they asked and received from the different offices the rate of insurance for the theatres; they found the most careful calculations of the number of persons likely in future to resort to the theatre, grounded on an exact knowledge of the number admitted nightly in each of the six years into the boxes, pit, and galleries, at whole and half-price, or by free admissions. These complicated numerical calculations they checked and compared in every way that could help to render them accurate, and in every doubtful point they have always given the turn in favour of the public; they found large heads of future unavoidable expenditure much underrated, as the scenery, wardrobe, machinery of all kinds, music, &c., and were convinced that the capital necessary for the proper conduct of the business must very heavily exceed what it has been hitherto calculated at.

Affidavit made before the Lord Mayor, by the Treasurers of Covent Garden Theatre, preparatory to the submitting of their Accounts to the Gentlemen who have undertaken to examine them.

*London, to wit:—*Richard Hughes, of Milbank, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. treasurer to Covent Garden theatre, and John Tull, of Maiden-lane, Covent Garden, in the said county of Middlesex, Gentleman, deputy treasurer to Covent Garden theatre aforesaid, severally make oath and say, that they have been respectively treasurer and deputy treasurer to the said theatre for upwards of thirteen years last past, and that they have respectively carefully examined and compared all the books of accounts kept for the said theatre, for six years last past, under the superintendence of these deponents; that is to say, commencing at Midsummer one thousand eight hundred and three, and ending at Midsummer one thousand eight hundred and nine, both inclusive, which said accounts comprise and contain all the money transactions of the said theatre, and that the several paper writings, or extracts from the before-mentioned accounts, herunto annexed, and which paper writings, or extracts, are marked respectively

(A) and (B) and respectively signed by both these deponents, are, and each of them is, a true, faithful, and perfect extract from the said before-mentioned accounts, in every particular, matter, and thing.

RICH. HUGHES.—JOHN TULL.

Sworn in the Council Chamber at Guildhall, London, by both the deponents, the 26th day of September, 1809, before me,

C. FLOWER, Mayor.

Jewish Censure on the Pugilists, &c. employed at the Uproar in Covent Garden Theatre.—The Rev. Solomon Hirschell, High Priest of the Jewish synagogue, has caused 100 itinerant Jews to be struck off the Charity List, for six months, for making a noise at Covent Garden theatre; he has also warned them of excommunication, in case they should be guilty of the like again.

Number of Beasts, Sheep, &c. slaughtered in London—During the last three months:

Sheep and lambs	346,629
Beasts	32,000
Calves	13,475
Horses (died and killed)	2,657

It should be remarked, that in this three months of the year fewer animals are slaughtered than in any other quarter of the year.

Dollars re-stamped.—The Bank has lately had 100,000*l.* worth of Spanish dollars new stamped, at Bolton and Co.'s manufactory, at Birmingham, to which place they were conveyed by the Grand Junction Canal, at 50,000*l.* worth each time. Two Bow-street officers went with them to prevent depredations. The charge for stamping is only one farthing each.

Method of destroying Black Beetles.—The following is said to be not only a certain method of destroying black beetles, but one that is neither attended with much trouble or expence:—strew the kitchen and other places frequented with them with common red wafers; which they eat with great avidity, and which, from the lead they contain, will, in a short time, destroy them all. This must be done every night, just before the family retires to bed, and repeated till no more beetles remain. A quarter of a pound of wafers is, in general, sufficient to complete their destruction. Care should be taken to remove every article of food out of their way.

Rain last Month.—The quantity of rain which fell in the last month was equal to four inches in depth, a quantity, perhaps, unprecedented at the like season in the meteorological annals of this country. The depth of rain in the two preceding months was likewise unusually great, having exceeded seven inches.

Rise in the Value of Lands.—Three small orchards were lately sold at Cheltenham; one, containing little more than an acre, and divided into two lots, went for 1863*l.* 10*s.*; another, about an acre and a half, for 1156*l.* 10*s.*; and the third, about two acres, for 1188*l.* Total for four and a half acres, 4,208*l.* This very ground was sold but a few years ago at what was thought a high price, about 90*l.* per acre.

As a proof of the rise of land in Perwickshire, the estate of Eccles, which has been lately sold for 47,000*l.* was purchased within these seven years for 25,000*l.*

Protestant Dissenters exempt from Turnpike Sunday Toll.—Lately, a cause of some interest came on at the Suffolk assizes. It was brought by Mr. Smith, who is a Protestant Dissenter, to recover back the sum of 3d. which he had been obliged to pay to Johnson, a toll-keeper of the turnpike-gate at Halesworth, for a taxed cart, in which he was going on Sunday to divine worship at a meeting-house at the above place. The plaintiff claimed an exemption from toll under the clause of the statute which gives exemptions to persons going to their proper parochial church, chapel, or other places of public worship. It was intended by both parties, that a case should have been agreed on for the opinion of the Court of King's Bench; but the judge was so decidedly of opinion that the plaintiff was entitled to the exemption, that he would allow only a verdict to be taken for him, with liberty for the defendant, if he thought proper, to move the court next term, to have a nonsuit entered.

Sir Watkin William Wynn's Annual Agricultural Meeting, &c.—On Friday, September 15, one of the most numerous and respectable assemblage of agriculturists ever known in this part of the country, took place at Wynnstay. The park was thronged by nine o'clock in the morning, and the business of the day began about ten, by a ploughing match in James's farm, within the walls of the park, after which the shew of cattle for the various premiums, and the sale of stock bred upon Wynnstay farm, commenced. The ewes sold averaged the same prices as last year, viz. 2l. 15s.; but one pen of six ewes was sold to D. Parry, Esq. for 4l. 15s. 6d. per head, and another to Richard Mytton, Esq. for four guineas per head. Some Devon heifers were then sold, and afterwards a fat Hereford ox, 4 years old, which had been turned from work only 12 months, and fed at Wynnstay. He was bred by Mr. Tench, of Bromfield farm, near Ludlow, and sold to Mr. Goulburn, of Wrexham, for fifty guineas. Various prizes were adjudged for rural merit, ploughing, &c. At three o'clock, the company, consisting of from 500 to 600 persons, adjourned to the hospitable mansion of Sir Watkin, where an elegant dinner was prepared. It was served up in two rooms, and was in every respect corresponding with the known splendor of Wynnstay. Sir Watkin presided. On his right hand was the Duke of Bedford, and on his left Earl Grosvenor. After dinner, Sir Watkin rose and addressed the company: he observed, that the only object he had in view, in soliciting the attendance of his friends upon this and similar occasions, was the agricultural prosperity of the country, and particularly that of the principality of Wales. He was ambitious to follow the example of two of his friends, whom he had the honour of seeing present, the Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Coke of Norfolk, whose unwearied attention to the interests of agriculture, rendered them worthy of the gratitude of the country. He particularly recommended the South down breed of sheep in preference to all others, both as to the quality of wool and carcase; and intimated his belief, that the native breed of cattle, in the higher parts of Denbighshire and Carnarvonshire, might be improved, by being crossed with the Scottish breed. —The Duke of Bedford, and Mr. Coke, of Nor-

folk, also addressed the company in neat and appropriate speeches.

New Establishment for manufacturing Wool, in Kent.—The Earl of Dunoon has engaged a worsted mill near Canterbury, for the purpose of establishing a new manufactory. From an address circulated by his lordship, it appears, that he has formed the design of enabling the county of Kent, by working up its own wool, to rival in the worsted hosiery trade the counties of Leicester, Nottingham, part of Warwick, and Derby, to which that branch of trade has hitherto been confined.

Choristers at Carlisle Cathedral silent at Old Prices.—On Sunday, October 1, a ludicrous circumstance occurred in the cathedral of Carlisle. The Mayor and Corporation having attended divine service, as is customary before the election of a new Mayor, the church was crowded in every part. When the organ struck up *Te Deum*, the congregation were surprised at the profound silence observed by the choristers; nothing was to be heard but the rich and impressive tones of that harmonious instrument; no voices accompanied it. Upon inquiring into the cause, it was found that the gentlemen of the choir had come to an unanimous determination not to sing until their salaries were raised. At present they only receive 3l. 6s. per annum each. Since the reign of Henry VIII. no augmentation of their pay has taken place, though it is a fact well known, that the revenues of the church have increased tenfold in value since that time.

Centenary of Charity Schools, at Exeter.—October 5, being the centenary of the foundation of the Exeter charity-schools, was celebrated in that city with peculiar marks of distinction. At half past ten, the Bishop met the Mayor, Aldermen, and Chamber, at the Guildhall, where also were assembled the benefactors and subscribers, together with the children now educating at the schools. At eleven o'clock they walked from thence to the cathedral. The cathedral was thronged with spectators in every part; and, as the procession entered the great west door, the fine full-toned organ opened with Handel's grand *Hallelujah!* The children of the schools being arranged in front of the altar, the service commenced, and the Lord Bishop delivered a most excellent and impressive discourse, appropriate to the occasion. The service being concluded, the procession returned, in the same order, to the Guildhall, where, during the interval, four long tables had been spread in the hall, at which the children, on their arrival, were seated, and plentifully regaled with roast beef and plumb pudding. The subscribers and benefactors then retired to the hotel, to partake of an excellent dinner, at which the Bishop presided.

Prognostics of severe Winter.—The first flight of woodcocks, which usually visit the coast of Cornwall in November, are already arrived. There have been several sold in Truro market; and in the eastern parts of Cornwall, we are informed they have become plentiful. The easterly gale has already brought starlings, snipes, wild-ducks, and widgeons; several flocks of the latter have been observed on the Falmouth and Truro rivers; yet the swallows have not entirely disappeared.

Jubilee held at London,

ON HIS MAJESTY'S ENTERING THE FIFTIETH
YEAR OF HIS REIGN.

The best political, as well as natural constitutions are subject to fevers; but prudence and the bark conjure them down again. I foresee nothing but a few dark clouds, which are always flying under the bright azure sky of all free governments, and rather tend to purify the air than to corrupt it; and we are blest with a King, acknowledged by all parties, ranks, classes, and colours of men, to have every virtue which dignifies human nature; and as we are told, both by sacred and profane history, that whole nations have suffered for the iniquities of their kings, I hope the iniquities of this nation may be pardoned for the supereminent merits of its King.—Never turn your thoughts towards any other kingdom, for whatever transient storms may arise here, there is an elastic spirit in our constitution which will preserve it; and though many other climates are pleasanter, yet no part of the earth is, or ever was, blest with a constitution so admirably fitted and adapted to securing the religious and civil rights of mankind, or where the liberty and property of the governed were so anxiously attended to.—*Letter from Sir John Eardley Wilmott, to his Son, dated April 5, 1771, in his Memoirs, p. 64.*

THE happy event of a British Monarch's entrance into the fiftieth year of his reign, an event which has occurred but twice before in the history of this country, was celebrated by all ranks of people in this great metropolis, in a manner worthy of an aged and venerable King, and a loyal and enlightened nation. The day was one of the finest imaginable for the present season of the year, and favoured the public expressions of satisfaction in the highest degree. The celebration was announced by the pealing of bells, the hoisting of flags, and the assembling of the various bodies of regular troops, and the different corps of volunteers, throughout the town. The forenoon was dedicated to public worship and the acknowledgment of Divine Providence (exemplified in the protection of his Majesty's person, and of the many national blessings enjoyed by the inhabitants of the United Kingdom) in every parish church and chapel: and among Dissenters of all persuasions. The cathedral, the abbey, the parochial church, the meeting-house of the dissenter, the methodist and the catholic, with the synagogue of the Israelite, were alike open on this interesting occasion. All the shops were closed. The Lord Mayor and the civic body went in procession to St. Paul's; and it was truly gratifying, amid the multitudes of both sexes, and of every rank and description in the streets, to see the children of our innumerable charitable institutions, walking to their respective places of Divine worship. Piety and charity must ever go hand in hand. This is, in fact, the true nature, the best blessing, and the nearest resemblance to the origin and ancient practice of a Jubilee. The debtor has been set free;

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the hungry have been fed; the naked in many instances, have been clothed! Vanity and fashion may have led many to acts of generosity; but we are not over-scrupulous in scrutinising the motives of conferring benefit, and producing happiness to thousands, were it but for a day. We are satisfied, that to the general character of our countrymen and countrywomen, no such suspicion attaches; the blessings of "him that has none to help him," will fall upon no small number. This union of piety and charity, while it is a comfort to ourselves individually, to Europe and the world, happily exemplifies the national character of Britons.

At one o'clock, the Tower guns fired, and the guards assembled on the parade in St. James's Park, and fired a *feu de joie* in honour of the event. After church hours, the streets were crowded with the population of the metropolis, in decent or in lively attire; the number of well-dressed persons, and the display of genuine beauty in the sex, individuals who do not constantly shine at "midnight dances, and the public shew," but whom this celebration brought into view, exceeded any former example. Most of them wore ribbons of garter blue, and many wore medals with a profile of the King. The magnificent preparations for the evening were the general objects of notice, which the serenity of such a day, as October does not often see, gave them full opportunity of observing: while the volunteer corps, returning from their respective parades, enlivened the scene with a martial as well as a patriotic and a festive feature. As the evening approached, the corporation of London were hastening to the Mansion-House, and various other bodies to their different halls, taverns, and places of meeting, to celebrate, in a more mirthful way, the fiftieth year of the reign of a British King. Numerous other parties, also met at various places of public or private entertainment.

Day-light was scarcely gone, when the blaze burst forth upon the eye in all the radiant splendour and varied magnificence of a general illumination of the British capital. Lamps could hardly be procured to light up the innumerable lamps, and therefore the illuminating of most of the public edifices commenced as early as two o'clock in the afternoon. All the other customary demonstrations of popular satisfaction were abundantly exhibited, not without some of the awkward, though honest coarseness, with which the common people express their homely but sincere participation of the festivities in which all were called upon to share and to unite.

To those who recollect similar displays after the recovery of our Monarch's health, and the several naval victories, no description is necessary. Those who have not witnessed such

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a sight may find some gratification in the perusal of the details we have subjoined. —It cannot diminish the pleasure all our countrymen felt, to mention that this auspicious day was also the anniversary of the Battle of Agincourt.

This joyful event was celebrated by the Corporation of this metropolis, with a magnificence and splendour becoming its wealth and rank among the nations of Europe. At an early hour the day was ushered in by the ringing of bells in the different churches.

At half past ten o'clock, the Lord Mayor proceeded from the Mansion House to Guildhall, in the city state coach, drawn by his set of six beautiful grey horses, splendidly adorned with ribbons, and attended by the usual officers, preceded by the trumpets sounding, and the band of the West London Militia playing *God save the King*. At Guildhall, his lordship was joined by the members of the Corporation, and at half past 11 o'clock the procession moved from thence in the following order:—

Four Street Men.
Constables.
City's Banners.
The River Fencibles, commanded by Commodore Lucas, in new Uniforms.
Band of Music, West London Militia, commanded by Colonel Newnham.
Eight City Trumpeters.
City's Banners.
Four Marshals' Men.
Six Footmen, in State Liveries.
Upper City Marshal on horseback.
Lord Mayor's State Coach.
The Aldermen past the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen below the Chair.
The Sheriffs in their elegant State Carriages.
Chamberlain, Comptroller, and City Law Officers.
Twelve Constables.
Two Marshals' Men.
Under City Marshal on horseback.
The Members of the Common Council, to the number of one hundred and sixty, in carriages, in their violet gowns, closed the procession.

In the large space between the iron gates and great west-door of the Cathedral, the West London Militia received his lordship and the rest of the procession, with presented arms. On entering the great west door of the Cathedral his lordship was received by the Dean and Chapter. The centre aisle to the choir was lined on each side by the River Fencibles, in full uniforms.

A most excellent and appropriate sermon was preached by his lordship's chaplain, from a well-chosen text, in the 8th chapter 2d Kings, and 66th verse, "And they blessed the King, and went unto their tents joyful and glad of heart, for all the goodness the

Lord had done for David, his Servant, and for Israel, his People."

The Coronation Anthem was performed previous to the sermon by the full choir, with great effect. The procession returned about three o'clock, in the same order. At five o'clock, the Corporation were introduced up the grand staircase, in front of the Mansion House; the trumpets sounding during their entrance in the vestibule. The building had been previously decorated with a splendid illumination, consisting of elegant devices of the Oak, Thistle, and Shamrock, in coloured lamps; in the centre, a radiant display of G. R. and the Crown, with "*Long may he reign*."—The pillars were tastefully ornamented with wreaths of lamps; the whole was much admired for its general grandeur and effect. On entering the grand saloon, which was lined by the band of the West London Militia, playing *God save the King*, Rule Britannia, &c.; the company were individually received by the Lord Mayor in his robes of state.

The saloon was brilliantly lighted with several large Grecian lamps, beautifully painted, and displaying a scene at once novel and elegant. At half past five o'clock, the doors of the magnificent Egyptian Hall were thrown open, illuminated by the blaze of innumerable lamps, tastefully arranged round the pillars and the elegant lustres and chandeliers suspended from the roof.

The tables were laid out with the greatest taste, and covered with an elegant and hospitable dinner, the whole of which was served with plate, and a plentiful supply of Madeira and Red Port of a most superior quality and flavour; the band continuing during the whole of dinner to play several delightful military and other airs. After the cloth was removed, *Non Nobis Domine* was sung by Messrs. Taylor, Tyrol, Doyle, &c.

The Lord Mayor then gave:

The King, God bless him, and long may he reign over a free and united People!

Which was drank with three times three, and with exulting enthusiasm amid thunders of applause, that continued unabated for a considerable length of time. After this effusion of loyal feeling had subsided, the grand national anthem of *God save the King* was performed by the professional gentlemen present, with appropriate additional verses for the occasion, the whole company standing and joining in the chorus with the most heartfelt zeal, accompanied by the animating sound of the military band.

The worthy Chief Magistrate then gave:

The Queen—The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family—The Wooden Walls of Old England.

After which, *Rule Britannia* was sung accompanied in full chorus by the band and company present.

The Army of the United Kingdom—Prosperity to the City of London, &c. &c. &c.

Alderman Newnham gave the health of the Lord Mayor, which was drank with three times three, amidst the most rapturous and reiterated applause. His lordship returned thanks in a very neat and appropriate speech.

A great number of other loyal and constitutional toasts were drank, interspersed with songs, duets, glees, &c.

We attended the service at Westminster Abbey, at which were present the Westminster Volunteers, and a very crowded congregation. In addition to the other services of the day, the Coronation Anthem was spiritedly performed by the gentlemen of the Choir.—The sermon was preached by Dr. Vincent, Dean of Westminster.—It was a most admirable discourse, and delivered with that energy and manly dignity for which that divine is so eminent, and which the day particularly required. It was totally foreign from either fawning adulation, or abject despair—he took a view of our present situation, descending on our heavy taxes and our late disasters, yet contending that no nation on the earth besides, could boast so grand, so elevated, and so secure a situation, and drew a candid and impartial comparison of Britain, with the Continental Nations under the power of the Usurper. The just praise he gave to the character of our Sovereign, was felt by all who heard him; the amiable picture he drew of, and the consequence attending on, a truly moral and religious man; the eminence on which such a character stands in society; the vast importance of his influence on all around him, he enforced with peculiar effect; judiciously distinguishing that individual in the King of England—who had given such an example on the throne for half a century, and whose firmness had never wavered during an age of impiety or the dissolute manners of the times—nor did he forget that noble act which secured the independence of the Judges.

We cannot conclude without thanking this eminent divine for the great pleasure he gave us, and hope he will print a cheap edition of his sermon without loss of time—for such a work must do good—his text was, *Render to every one his due.*

Dinner at Merchant Tailors' Hall.

About four hundred of the most respectable merchants, bankers, &c. of the city of London sat down at six o'clock to an elegant dinner at this Hall. They were joined at table by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earls of Liverpool, Bathurst, Chatham, Camden, Harrowby, Lord Erskine, the At-

torney and Solicitor Generals, Right Hon. G. Rose, Sir Thos. B. Thompson, &c. Mr. Beeston Long was in the chair. After the cloth was removed, "*the King, and long may he reign,*" was given with three times three, and received with the loudest acclamations. The desert was highly ornamental. The following were the mottoes displayed on the flags, with which the frames were decorated:—

GEORGE THE GOOD.

1.
"Upheld Religion's laws, if the breach of morals stood,
And gains his high reward when Britain hails him good."

2.
"The kindly beams he shed
Reviv'd the drooping Arts again,
And Science raised her head."

3.
"No promise can oblige a Prince so much,
Still to be good as long to have been such."

4.
"Rege incolumi mens omnibus una est."

5.
"Good, gracious, just, observant of the laws."

6.
"Whom has he wronged in all his lengthen'd reign,
Who sues for justice at his throne in vain?"

7.
"Here wealth and commerce lift their golden heads,
And o'er our labours, liberty, and laws,
Impartial watch, the wonder of the world."

8.
"Here the whole land the Patriot's ardour shares."

9.
"Here liberty to all is known,
And tells a monarch on his throne,
He reigns but by her voice."

10.
"Quel est donc le héros solide,
Dont la gloire ne soit qu'à lui?
C'est un Roi que l'équité guide,
Et dont les vertus sont l'appui."

11.
"Oh! blest at home with justly envied laws,
Oh! long the chiefs of Europe's general cause,
Whom Heaven has chosen in each dangerous hour
To check the inroads of barbaric power,
The rights of trampled nations to reclaim,
And guard the social world from bonds and shame."

12.
"Great friend to liberty! in kings, a name
Above all Greek—above all Roman fame."

13.
"Les peuples sous son règne ont oublié leurs pertes:
De leurs troupeaux féconds leurs plaines sont couvertes;
Les guérets de leurs bleds; les mers de leurs vaisseaux;
Ils sont craints sur la terre, ils sont rois sur les eaux;
Leur flotte impérieuse, asservissant Neptune,
De tout l'univers appelle la Fortune."

14.
"Londres, jadis barbare, est le centre des arts;
C'est le magasin du monde, et le temple de Mars."

15.
"Strength is derived from spirits and from blood,
And these augment by generous wine and food;
What boastful son of war, without that stay,
Can last a hero through a single day."

16.
"Æneas erat lex nobis quo justior alter nec pietate fuit."

17.
"To feastful mirth be this white hour assign'd,
And gay discourse, the banquet of the mind."

Non Nobis Domine was sung in a very superior style, and the health of His Most Gracious Majesty was introduced by a very appropriate address from the chair, and received with the most enthusiastic and repeated bursts of acclamation. The anthem of *God save the King*, with several new verses, was sung by the vocal performers—afterwards the following song, written for the occasion, was sung by Mr. Taylor, to the Anacreontic tune:—

The day our lov'd Monarch ascended his throne,
In mirth each true Briton should ever employ,
But now, forty-nine anniversaries gone,
The fiftieth solemnity hallows our joy!
'Tis a Jubilee year, 'tis a festival dear
To all who their King and their Country revere.
Our voices we'll raise, till the firmament ring,
With a loud loyal chorus of "God save the King!"

And well, at devotional gratitude's call,
Our bosoms, exulting, with bliss may expand,
When the blessings by Providence destin'd for all,
Yet linger on earth but to gladden our land.
While Europe's fair soil is of robbers the spoil,
And force reaps the harvest of industry's toil,
Our sea-guarded isle unmolested may sing
Heaven prospers my sons and may "God save the King!"

Religion, to guide and enlighten mankind,
Here finds her asylum and fixes her sway,
Where no superstition debases the mind,
Nor black infidelity skulks from the day.
The sympathies here drop for misery a tear,
And charity hastens its anguish to cheer;
Extracting from penury's wound the sharp sting,
She bids all her vot'ries pray "God save the King!"

Here Justice, immaculate, sits on her bench,
While an even poise'd balance determines her choice;
No tyrannous edict her sentence to wrench,
No bribe to corrupt her deliberate voice.
On twelve good men and true ever fast'ning her view,
To her suppliants alike she dispenses their due;
And, when asked what on Britain these blessings should bring,
She points to the throne and shouts "God save the King!"

What leads Britain's sons, from the pole to the pole,
To trace o'er the globe their infallible way;
That, where'er the winds whistle, where'er the waves roll,
Both the waves and the winds their intentions obey?
'Tis Freedom divine wafts them over the line,
And to them bids the earth all her treasures resign;
Secur'd by her arm, and upborne on her wing,
They make the world echo with "God save the King!"

Dear Liberty's tree, such as Englishmen show,
All sappy its stem, and mature all its fruit,
Once France would have planted; but how could it grow,
With no leaf on its branches nor life at its root?
'Tis to Britain alone this rare plant can be known,
Its growth and its product exclusive her own;
Her manners its autumn, her virtue its spring,
Her Monarch its sunshine: Oh "God save the King!"

Its seed by our ancestors early was sown,
And the ground, to upraise it, manur'd with their blood;
'Tis our birth-right to watch now the tree is full grown,
Lest a blight crop its bloom, or a blast nip its bud.
Corruption's the blight that its blossom would smite,
And Faction the blast that would strip it outright,
Yet, while thus from concord our energies spring,
The crown of our wishes is "God save the King!"

Let all, then, who Britain's free Monarch obey,

Their religion and liberties join to maintain,

Their country invites them to hallow this day,

When GEORGE opens the fiftieth blest year of his reign.

'Tis a Jubilee year, 'tis a festival dear,

To all who their King and their Country revere;

Our voices we'll raise till the firmament ring,

With a loud loyal chorus of "God save the King!"

To conclude with the first Stanza of "God save great George our King," as a grand chorus.

"God save the King" was again drank with the same unbounded marks of joy.

The chairman proposed each of the toasts, which were as follows, with a short address, and they were intermixed with songs and glees.

1. His Majesty King George the Third, and may he long reign over a free and happy people.—2. The Queen.—3. The Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.—4. May the House of Brunswick reign for ever the Guardians of our happy Constitution in Church and State.—5. The Wooden Walls of Old England.—6. The Army of the United Empire.—7. The Volunteers of Great Britain and Ireland.—8. The Spanish and Portuguese Patriots, and may their exertions in the cause of their independence be crowned with success.—9.—The Trade and Commerce of the City of London.—10. The Master and Wardens of the Worshipful Company of Merchant Tailors, and thanks to them for the use of their Hall, on this auspicious day.

Earl Camden proposed the "health of the worthy chairman," which was drank with great applause. Mr. Beeston Long returned thanks, and expressed his lively gratitude to the noble visitors and company. He concluded with proposing "the health of Earl Camden, and the other noble and illustrious visitors," which was drank with universal applause.

Earl Camden, for himself, and the rest of the visitors, returned thanks for the very marked attention with which they had been honoured; and he expressed his joy at the unanimous sentiment of loyalty which pervaded the country on this happy day.

Mr. Fitzgerald then recited the following ode, written by himself, which was received with universal approbation.

I.

Olympic games by Greece were given,
And Circus sports by Rome;
But Britons raise their voice to Heaven,
For virtues throned at home!
And from the peasant to the peer,
They hail this day to millions dear!

II.

The fiftieth sun's autumnal ray
Beholds the mildest sov'reign sway
A people happy, great, and free;
That people, with one common voice,
From Thames to Ganges' shores rejoice,
In universal jubilee!

III.

May Heaven the cherish'd life extend
Of Albion's monarch, father, friend,
For many a future year!
Long be postponed that hour of fate,
When He, the just, the good, the great!
Shall cause the general tear.

IV.

To Henry's reign, and Edward's sway,*
A few more years were given.
But Hist'ry never marked their day,
As bless'd by Earth or Heaven—
While ages yet unborn shall own,
Our Monarch's virtues graced his throne!

V.

The upright judges of the land,
From worldly influence free,
Were made by his benign command;
The surest pledge of liberty!†
This act alone endears his name,
Beyond the pride of Cressy's fame!
By this our rights are made secure,
And the deep spring of justice pure!

VI.

While bounty opens the dungeon's door,
To liberate the suffer'ing poor,
And set the wretched free;
Each heart shall feel—(and grateful beat)
That George's throne is Mercy's seat.
And bless the happy jubilee!

VII.

Age shall his weight of years beguile,
And poverty relieved shall smile;
Care's wrinkled brow shall disappear,
And sorrow intermit her tear!
For rich and poor one voice shall raise,
To England's glory—George's praise!

VIII.

If there's a traitor in the land,
Who will not raise for George his hand;
Whose heart malignant grieves to see
All England rise in jubilee!
Let the detested monster find
Some cavern blacker than his mind!
There let him waste his life away,
Nor with his presence blast this day.

IX.

While half the world in shackles groan
Beneath a CRUEL TYRANT's throne,
Drench'd in an hundred people's blood!
Britons with glowing bosoms sing
May GOD preserve our PATRIOT KING!
The moral, pious, mild, and good!

X.

Where is the virtue which he has not shewn,
To honour man, and dignify a throne?
Be this his praise—all other praise above,—
A Prince enthroned upon his people's love!
His subjects' rights are foster'd in his mind—
The lov'd and honour'd Titus of ‡ mankind!
O'er whom may Heaven its awful Ægis throw,
To blast the traitor and confound the foe!
Then let the nations who confess his sway,
For ever celebrate this happy day;
And ev'ry loyal subject sing,
May GOD preserve our PATRIOT KING!

* Henry III. reigned 56 years, and Edward III. 50 years and some months.

† The first act of his present Majesty's reign was to render the judges independent of the crown.

‡ Vide the author's Address to the Literary Fund, Anno 1803.

Principal Illuminations.

Mansion-House.—Outside decorations : a crown and G. R. supported by oak and rose trees ; the pillars in front decorated with each three hoops of clear uncoloured lamps, with a transparency of G. R. 50, and "Long may he reign" in the centre. On entering the grand vestibule, the eye was dazzled with the splendid blaze of variegated lights in a spiral form, creeping up from the base to the capital of these lofty pillars like ivy entwining itself round the huge body of an oak. In the Egyptian Hall was the Baute of Agincourt, a painting by Robert Ker Porter, over the head of the lord mayor. There were but few visitors besides the corporation and their friends.

The Bank of England was superb. The entablatures, ballustrades, and arches, were marked by lines of lamps, and the columns encircled by serpentine wreaths. In the centre was a very large brilliant star and crown, with the motto, "God save the king." All the pediments and the recesses behind the pillars in Threadneedle-street, Bartholomew-lane, and Princes-street, were ornamented with stars and other devices. The new circular portico, at the corner of Prince's-street, and Threadneedle-street, was very tastefully decorated. The new buildings opposite exhibited, on a grand tablet, "God preserve the King." The Bank displayed at once wealth and splendour; the devices were equally beautiful and grand. There was not a pillar, or a niche, in that immense pile, that did not display some brilliant and loyal device.

The East-India House was most tastefully as well as brilliantly illuminated. In the front of that building are six lofty Ionic pillars ; and these were so closely covered with lamps of the most beautiful transparency, that every fluting of the pillars, and every turning of the capitals appeared to be studded with precious stones. There were plain festoons in lamps on each side. In the middle was a G. R. and a crown, very handsomely emblazoned in variegated lamps; and the whole was surmounted by the figure of an anchor described with lamps; the blaze of light dazzled every admiring beholder.

The Post-Office formed a beautiful promenade, where we walked in an arbour of variegated lamps.

The Trinity House, Tower Hill, exhibited in front the royal initials, G. R. surmounted by the British crown, and supported beneath by crossed tridents bound together by a blue wreath, and on each wing was an anchor of appropriate colours in variegated lamps.

The illumination of I.lov'd's, on the north side of the Exchange, was particularly appre-

prate and magnificent. In the centre, opposite Bartholomew-lane, was the representation of the stern of a ship in full sail, 40 feet high from the keel to the main-top, formed of brilliant lamps. On the stern was inscribed "Jubilee, 50, Lloyd's," expressing her name, her rate, and the port to which she belonged. Over this was a mast with three tier of sails, mizen square sail, mizen top sail and mizen top gallant sail. Over all was an actual royal ma't, with a St. George's pendant flying from it. On the right was a large compartment, illuminated with the motto "Ships, Colonies, and Commerce;" and on the left one, with the inscription, "Long live the King." At each end of the rooms G. R. and the crown above. In other spaces were placed anchors, cables, stars, &c. The novelty of the design of the ship, and the brilliant effect of the whole of this exhibition produced universal admiration.

The Hon. Corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance, the Gresham Committee, and the River Dee, illuminated jointly: displayed the royal standard, and that beautiful building the Exchange, in a most superb manner, and to enliven the scene, had a band of Pandean instruments playing the whole of the evening.

The Hon. Hudson's Bay Company.—The words "God save the King," crown, and G. R. and a tasteful display of festoonery.

The West India Dock House.—The words "Long live the King," and a very elegant display of festoonery, together with G. R. and crown.

The East India Dock House.—The crown and G. R.

The fronts of the Albion, Hope, Eagle, Atlas, Globe, and other Insurance Offices, were illuminated with considerable taste and effect.

The front of Bridewell Hospital was splendidly illuminated. The arched entrance and the windows were ornamented with lamps. Above these was a large inscription, *Vivat Rex*, with festoons depending. At each end were transparencies representing the arms of Bridewell and Bethlehem (these two hospitals being united under the same governors). The centre window over the arch was enriched by twisted pilasters of lamps, and filled with a brilliant star, and on each side were the letters G. R. The whole was surmounted by a large crown, which occupied the centre window of the second floor.

The colonnade in front of the Admiralty was handsomely illuminated, and in the centre was G. R. and the crown. The portico was likewise illuminated to the top of the pediment and the pillars with spiral lines, amounting, it is said, to 3,000 for each pillar: there were also several elegant appropriate naval devices.

The Horse Guards, towards Whitehall, had a motto in the centre "God save the King," with G. R. crown, &c. &c. On each wing the crown, &c. &c. was repeated with superb festoons. The Treasury and Office for the Home Department were tastefully decorated.

There was a transparency, with the royal crown and cypher, on Lord Carrington's mansion, facing the Horse Guards.

The War Office had its share of illumination, ornamented with crown, regal insignia, &c.

Somerset-place presented a beautiful *coup d'œil*, from the advantages afforded by the uniformity of the buildings; among which the Navy, the Navy Pay, the Stamp Offices, &c. were distinguished by the royal insignia, anchors, &c. &c.

The Ordnance Office, Pall-mall, afforded a magnificent display of lamps in pyramidal columns. The centre of the front of the pile of building, was occupied by a magnificent transparency, executed by Mr. Pococke, representing the guardian angel of Britain, her wings extended, supporting the busts of the King and Queen. Underneath were the Order of the Garter, and in large characters, "God save the King."

The Opera House.—G. R. and crown at each wing, in the centre a transparent medallion of the King, supported by whole length figures of Justice and Fortitude; above the medallion, Fame blowing her trumpet. This illumination did not extend along the whole front, but was confined to the space over the entrance doors.

Covent-garden Theatre.—Plain white lamps, in double rows round the windows.

Haymarket Theatre.—G. R. and a star above.

Lyceum Theatre.—Festoons of laurel, with the word "Lyceum," motto "*Laus Deo*."

Astley's Amphitheatre, Westminster-bridge, and his Pavilion in Wych-street, superbly illuminated.

Richmond House. Six candles in each window.

Northumberland House. Candles in the windows and torches in front below.

Lord Dartmouth's. The windows tastefully festooned with lamps.

Sir Watkin Williams Wynne's house, in St. James's-square, exhibited a most brilliant crown and G. R., this was the only house in the square illuminated.

The Spanish Ambassador (Don Pedro Cevallos) had a device on his house in Dover-street, Piccadilly, expressive of the strict alliance between his Most Catholic Majesty and King George, by having F and G entwined together, with a crown for each, and

an R, for Rex, to each; the whole supported by branches of laurel, and "Long live the King" at the bottom.

A beautiful transparency, painted by Stothard, was exhibited at Messrs. Rundell and Bridge's, on Ludgate-hill. In the centre, his Majesty sitting on his throne, dressed in his coronation robes; on his right Wisdom, represented by Minerva with her helmet, shield, and spear; Justice with her scales and sword: on his left, Fortitude resting on a pillar, and Piety with her Bible. Next to Wisdom, Victory was seen decorating two wreathed columns with oak garlands and gold medallions, bearing the names of several successful engagements on land, as Alexandria, Vimiera, &c. Behind the figure of Fortitude was a female figure placing garlands and medallions on two other wreathed columns, bearing the names of naval victories, as the first of June, St. Vincent's, Trafalgar, &c. &c. The figures were the size of life.

Blades's on Ludgate-hill, was lighted up; and the inscription "George III. Rex, fiftieth year," in cut glass, was very beautiful. This effect was greatly augmented by a ground of gold foil, waving and flickering with every breath of air.

West of Temple Bar: Collins's glass-shop exhibited an excellent transparency of the king in his coronation robes, round which sprung out glass *radii* in the form of a star. This painting, we are told once occupied the front of Lansdown House, when the late marquis was minister. The effect of the lights behind the glass *radii* was very striking; but the lamps were not sufficiently concealed.

Messrs. Morgan and Sanders, in Catherine-street.—A St. George's ensign, mounted on a main-mast and top-mast, hoisted on the top of the house. G. and C. with a large star in the centre. Under these, two large transparencies, on one side his Majesty in full length in his royal robes, the sceptre in his hand: Time, with his scythe and hour-glass; and the Eye of Providence watching and guarding his person, crown, &c.; his seven sons paying their congratulations to their royal parent, with the British lion attending the King. To the left of his Majesty, Industry, Patience, and Perseverance, crowned with honour and plenty: on the right of his Majesty six busts of distinguished heroes and personages of church and state. The other represented her Majesty, the Princess of Wales, the Princess Charlotte, and the six Princesses, daughters of their Majesties, paying their congratulations to their royal mother; the British lion attending on the royal females. On the left of her majesty, religion, with Faith, Hope, and Charity; on the right, Justice, Virtue and Prudence, guarded by the British lion; underneath these, two plain transparencies, with descriptions, &c.

Celebration at Windsor.

The zeal and loyalty of the inhabitants of Windsor manifested itself in the most conspicuous manner. On Tuesday, October 24th, the ox given by cornet Fenwick, of the Royal Blues, to be roasted whole in Bachelors' Acre, was exultingly carried through the town, together with two fat sheep given by Messrs. Bannister and Adams, His Majesty's butchers, to be also roasted whole in the same place.—The Bachelors of Windsor, bearing white wands, escorted them through the town, accompanied by a considerable portion of the populace with loud acclamations. The procession arrived in Bachelors' Acre about dusk, where the ox was immediately put down, and every thing prepared for roasting the sheep.

At two o'clock on Wednesday morning, the fire was lighted, and the ox began to turn on the spit to the great delight of the spectators, a considerable number of whom were assembled even at that hour to witness so extraordinary a sight. A few of the Royal Blues attended to guard it.

At seven o'clock, the discharge of 50 pieces of artillery in the long walk, accompanied by the ringing of bells and the acclamations of the populace, announced the commencement of the business of the day.—The bands of the Royal Blues, the King's Own, and Stafford militia, assembled in the market-place, and struck up "God save the King:" they afterwards paraded the town, playing.

At nine o'clock, the sheep were put to the fire, on each side of the ox, in Bachelors' Acre. The apparatus made use of on this occasion consisted of two ranges set in brick work, and so contrived that a fire should be made on each side of the ox, and on the outer side of each fire was the necessary machinery for roasting the sheep. A sort of scaffolding had been erected, consisting of six poles, three of which, at each extremity, fixed in the earth, and united at the top, bore a seventh, from which descended the pulley by means of which the ox was placed between the ranges when put down, and raised again when roasted. Over the animal a long tin dish was placed, into which large quantities of fat were thrown, which melting, the beef was basted with it, a ladle at the end of a long pole being used for that purpose. An immense spit was passed through the body of the animal, the extremities of which worked in a groove at each end. A bushel and a half of potatoes were placed in his belly, and roasted with him.

At ten the Windsor Volunteers, and the Mayor and Corporation, went to church in procession; shortly after His Majesty took his ride in the Park, and down the long walk, attended by several of the royal Dukes.

At one, after a second discharge of artillery

ry, the ox and the sheep being considered sufficiently roasted, they were taken up. The Bachelors had previously caused beards to be laid from the scene of action to a box, prepared for Her Majesty and the royal family. They graciously accepted the invitation of the Bachelors to view it close. Their path was railed off, and lined by Batchelors acting as constables to keep off the crowd. They appeared much gratified by the spectacle, and walked round the apparatus. Her Majesty walked with the Duke of York. The royal party were followed by the Mayor and Corporation. The animals were now placed on dishes to be carved, and several persons attending for that purpose immediately set to work.—The Bachelors still remained at their posts to keep the crowd off, and a party of them offered the first slice to their illustrious visitors, which was accepted. Shortly after the carving had commenced, and the distribution of the pudding was begun, the efforts of the Batchelors to keep off the crowd became useless; a hundred scrambles were seen in the same instant. A butcher, elevated above the crowd, receiving large pieces in one hand, cut off smaller pieces, letting them fall into the hands of those beneath who were on the alert to catch them. The pudding, meat, and bread, being thus distributed, the crowd was finally regaled with a “*sop in the pan*,” that is, with having the mashed potatoes, gravy, &c. thrown over them.

The grand arch erected by the town hall was adorned with figures emblematical of the four seasons, likenesses of their Majesties, and other devices, the whole surmounted by the king's arms, beneath which is inscribed on the one side, “*God save the King*,” and on the other, “*King and Constitution*.” The town hall was adorned with transparencies and a great number of lamps.

Frogmore.—On the island in the middle of the sheet of water in the gardens at Frogmore, was erected a temple; a square pile of building, decorated with doric columns and a dome, with emblematical figures descriptive of the happy event. Fronting the noble vista, or grand promenade walk, leading from the palace to the lake, was a bridge, consisting of only a single arch, like the celebrated Rialto at Venice, decorated in the same manner, and illuminated. In the centre of the temple was an altar, classically ornamented with figures, &c.: the designs were furnished by the princess Elizabeth, and executed under the direction of Mr. Wyatt. In front of the altar was a female figure of Gratitude, in a kneeling posture; the altar, &c. was seen in perspective, by means of open arches from the house and gardens, on every side. The temple and the bridge were the only erections made at Frogmore expressly for celebration of the Jubilee. Tents had been

pitched sufficiently capacious to entertain from twelve to fifteen hundred people. The fanciful and romantic bower, or rustic ball-room, erected under the superintendence of the princess Elizabeth, about ten years since, and which was suffered to fall into decay, had been repaired and decorated with laurel leaves, the rose, thistle, and the shamrock; it was illuminated with coloured lamps.

Form of Prayer and Thanksgiving appointed for the 25th of this month:—

“O God! in whose hands are the issues of life and death, and to whom alone it belongeth to distribute mercies, as well in lengthening as in shortening the days of men, we yield thee praise and thanksgiving for the protection thou hast vouchsafed our gracious Sovereign, during a long and arduous reign. Continue, we pray thee, thy watchfulness over him; shield him from the open attacks of his enemies, and from hidden dangers; from the arrow that flieth by day, and from the pestilence that walketh in darkness: enlighten his counsels for the public good: strengthen all his measures: and when it shall seem fit to thine unerring wisdom, perfect the ends of both; the restoration of peace and security to his people, of concord and independence to contending and bleeding nations. These blessings, and mercies, we implore for our Sovereign, ourselves, our allies, and our enemies, through the merits and mediation of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Saviour. Amen.”

A Proclamation for Pardoning all Seamen and Marines who may at any time have deserted from His Majesty's Service.

GEORGE R.—Whereas we are desirous to mark the fiftieth anniversary of our accession to the throne, by extending our pardon to all seamen and marines who may at any time have deserted from our service previous to the issuing of this our royal proclamation; we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to publish this our royal proclamation, and do hereby accordingly grant our most gracious pardon to all such seamen as may at any time have deserted from any of our ships or vessels of war: and we do hereby further grant our most gracious pardon to all marines who may at any time have deserted from our service; and we do hereby declare that all such seamen and marines, whether surrendering themselves or not, or who having deserted, are now belonging to some of our ships or vessels of war, or are at the head-quarters of our royal marine forces, or are belonging to recruiting parties of the said forces, shall be released, and discharged from all prosecutions, imprisonments, and penalties, commenced or incurred by reason of such desertion; and that

all such seamen or marines who have not before the issuing of this our royal proclamation, surrendered themselves, nor entered on board our ships or vessels, nor joined the head-quarters or recruiting parties of the royal marines, shall, nevertheless, receive our free pardon, without condition of further service, or being required to join any of our ships, or the head-quarters or recruiting parties above mentioned; but that such pardon shall not entitle the said deserters, whether seamen or marines, to any arrears of pay, or to any prize money forfeited by such desertion; and we do further declare that such free pardon shall not extend to any seamen or marines who shall desert from any of our ships or vessels, or from marine quarters or recruiting parties, after the 24th day of this inst. October.—Given at our Court at the Queen's Palace, the 18th day of October, 1809, in the 49th year of our reign.—God save the KING.

Proclamation for Pardoning Deserters from His Majesty's Land Forces.

War-Office, October 24, 1809.—Whereas it has been most humbly submitted to the king, whether, on the joyful occasion of his majesty's entering into the fiftieth year of his reign, it might not be desirable to distinguish so memorable an epoch by an act of grace to all deserters; and his majesty having graciously approved of his free pardon being extended to all such deserters from his land forces as shall deliver themselves up within two months from the 25th instant, these are publicly to declare his majesty's benevolent intention; and to direct that all deserters, surrendering themselves to the commanding officer of any regiment, or to any of the superintending field officers of the recruiting service, whose stations are mentioned in the margin hereof; * to the commandant of the army depot in the Isle of Wight; or, where there is no military post, to a magistrate, shall be pardoned, and they are hereby pardoned accordingly.

Such deserters, if from the regular forces, being able-bodied men and fit for service, shall be sent to the regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such regiments in the United Kingdom as his majesty may be pleased to command; and, when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other corps to which they may formerly have belonged: and if from the militia, shall be sent to the regiments to which they respectively belonged, &c.

His majesty has further been pleased to direct, that deserters now actually in confine-

ment as such, shall have the benefit of this his royal pardon.—By his majesty's command,
GRANVILLE LEVESON GOWER.

The following circular was sent by Sir D. Dundas to the commanding officers of the several districts:—

“Horse-Guards, Oct. 17.

“Sir;—The ‘Commander-in-Chief’ deeming it proper to mark, by every possible means, the approaching happy event of his Majesty entering on the 50th year of his reign, and it appearing to his excellency, Sir David Dundas, that an event of this nature cannot be distinguished in a more appropriate manner than by an act of general amnesty and forgiveness, I have received his commands to signify to you, that all delinquents confined for offences of a military nature belonging to regiments serving in the district under your orders, are, upon this joyful occasion, to be released from confinement of the 25th of this month, the anniversary on his Majesty's accession to the throne, and be allowed to return to their duty.—(Signed) W. WYNARD, Dep. Adj. Gen.”

General Order.—By the Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, &c.

“Whereas, we think fit that an extra allowance of four pounds of fresh beef, three pounds of flour, and a pound of raisins, shall be issued to every eight men of the respective companies of his Majesty's ships and vessels at the port of —, together with an extra allowance of a pint of wine, or half a pint of rum, to each man, on Wednesday, the 25th instant, being the 50th anniversary of his Majesty's accession to the throne of this kingdom. We do hereby require and direct you to give the necessary orders to the several captains and commodores accordingly.—Given under our hands, 21st of October, 1809.—By command of their Lordships,—JOHN BARROW.”

Mr. Sheriff Wood received the following letter from Lord Liverpool, his Majesty's Secretary of State, while visiting the prisoners in Newgate:—“Friday, Oct. 20, 1809.

“Lord Liverpool presents his compliments to the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex. He has laid the petition of the prisoners confined in Newgate before the King. Lord Liverpool is very sorry to be under the necessity of stating, that, considering all the circumstances of the case, and the extent to which the principle, if admitted, must unavoidably be carried, it would not be consistent with the public interest for his Majesty's government to recommend to his Majesty to accede to the prayer of the said petition.

“Whitehall, 19th Oct. 1809.”

* Durham, Carlisle, Leeds, Manchester, Nottingham, Ipswich, Shrewsbury, Birmingham, Hereford, Bedford, Maidstone, Gloucester, Southampton, Wells, and London,

Jewish Celebration of the Jubilee.

Wednesday, October 25th, at one o'clock, in the first Synagogue, called the Portuguese and Spanish Synagogue, was celebrated the feast of the Jubilee. The service commenced with the usual prayers of the afternoon, including several psalms suitable to the occasion. A sensible and well arranged sermon was afterwards delivered by the Rev. Dr. R. Meldola, presiding Rabbi, in the Hebrew and Spanish languages, from the following appropriate texts, Levit. chap. xxv. ver. 13. "In the year of this Jubilee ye shall return every man unto his possession;" and from Psalm xxi. ver. 1. "The King shall rejoice in thy strength, O Lord," &c.

The service concluded with a prayer adapted to the religious observance of the day, composed by the above learned, respectable Rabbi.

The whole of the 21st psalm was also sung in most impressive style, to the tune of "*God save the King*," by their Sub-Minister, Mr. Shalom. We must also notice, that the members of the Ancient Congregation have not demonstrated their loyalty and affection by their prayers and thanksgivings only, for the prolonged felicity of our beloved Monarch's reign, but have mingled their charitable benevolence with their other fellow-subjects, in distributing alms to the poor, and by their liberal contributions for the release of the unfortunate prisoners.

Divine service was performed at the German Jews' Great Synagogue, Dukes Place; an appropriate and most impressive sermon was there delivered, by the Rev. Dr. Solomon Hirschell, chief rabbi of the congregation; after which Masters Pike and Moss, and a band of choristers, chanted with much fervour and devotion an Ode composed for the occasion. The poor of the congregation were amply provided for by a distribution of money, exclusive of the recommendation for individuals subscribing to the general relief in their several districts, &c. The different charity schools among the Jews had likewise dinners provided that day. Nor were the inmates of that excellent institution at Mile-end (for the purpose of inculcating the habits of industry in youth) forgotten on that joyful event, but all partook of the festivity of the day.

The following is a translation of the Hebrew Prayer, composed by the Rev. Solomon Hirschell, Chief Rabbi, for the service of this day, at the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place.

"O Lord! it is thou who art our King from the earliest times, and it is thou who appointest the Kings of the earth, and inclinest [their hearts to all that thou dost desire. We thank thee, O Lord our God, for all thy wonders and all thy assistances, for thou art careful of thy people Israel in all places of their settlement; and with increased respect

and firmness hath thou granted them shelter and protection here, under the government of our powerful and pious Lord, King George the Third, (may his glory be exalted!) Thou hast passed the decree, and it has been confirmed, that among nations we should live under his shelter; through thy kindness and great mercy hast thou given thy people grace in the sight of the King, his Counsellors, and Lords; thou hast evinced a sign of goodness unto us, and we have increased in the land, that the people of the whole earth may know thou hast not rejected thy people Israel, neither hast thou despised the children of thy covenant.—We beseech thee, O merciful King! be pleased to accept the prayers of thy servants on this day; thou hast caused us to live and be upheld unto this time, the fiftieth year, as the Jubilee day of the reign of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third, (may his glory be exalted!) For this we have consecrated an assembly in this our little sanctuary, to supplicate to thee, for him, for his kingdom, and for all who confide in his protection, and seek his peace and welfare. Bless, O Lord, his substance, and be graciously pleased with his actions; lengthen his days as the days of Heaven, and let his throne be established as the sun at noon day; preserve him from the shafts of sorrow and trouble, and stand forth to his assistance, overthrow his foes, and make them fall before him like stubble before the wind; renovate his strength, gird him with might, and renew his youth like the eagle; may his hands be steady till the sun of his enemies go down, and their light decline, and let the sun of his righteousness shine forth to the inhabitants of all the land, and the distant isles, from one end of the earth to the other; and in peace and comfort may he reach the days of eternity which approach him, add days to his days, and his years as many generations: Amen.—We beseech thee, O God, enlighten the spirit of his Counsellors and Nobles with intelligence and urbanity, guide them in the right way, that the kingdom of Britain may be aggrandised, for thou wilt shew them the excellent way wherein they shall go, to unite the hearts of the various people who sojourn in this kingdom, both great and small, that they may fear God and the King, because they shall understand, that through thy will thou hast affixed strength to our King, upon whom the crown shall flourish, the enemy shall see and shall be ashamed, they shall acknowledge and understand that thou dost bless the righteous, and dost encompass him with favour as with a shield—Blessed be the Lord, who hath granted rest to the inhabitants of Great Britain, so that the sword has not passed over their land. May he thus continue to protect and shelter them to the end of days, when the mount of the house of

God shall be established at the top of mountains, and the spirit be poured out from the dwelling-place, the Heavens, on all the inhabitants of the earth, that they shall serve him with one accord; then shall the eye of man be satisfied, the rich, the poor, the Lord, and the King, with their lot, and the portion of their inheritance; so that the verse shall be fulfilled, as it is written, "And he shall rebuke strong nations afar off, and they shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up a sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." Amen.

Minutes of Reports from the Intelligence Corps of the Literary Panorama.

It may well be supposed, that on such an occasion, all who favour the Panorama with intelligence would be on duty; and alert and indefatigable they were: *E. gr.*

Is it possible! What Mons. Le Requin, Membre du Légion d'Honneur; subject of la République Française, under the—a hem! of his majesty the emperor and king, the invincible Napoleon Le Grand! What! you trust yourself among the *barbares*, here! How are all friends at Boulogne? What say you to the Bank, and the Royal Exchange? To what are we indebted for the honour of this visit, Monsieur?

Mais, Oui: I did hear at Boulogne de report of *des pistolets*—fire at Puteney!—I am arrive in hope to see de great men, kill! kill! very good sport: *ma foi, oui*; kill, kill: *pour les Anglois.*

—And the Bank?

Oh pour La Banque: blind my eyes: when he does come, *sa majesté l'empereur et roi*, he will have un million extra from Bank, for dis:—*pourquoi, non?* if Bank can afford so much lamps: Bank can afford un million de plus, *pour la service de sa majesté l'empereur et roi.*

What! will Buonaparte note in the margin of his little red memorandum book, the valuation of—

Que diable; Buonaparte! c'est toujours l'empereur et roi! He write in his book what every body must pay! de Banque, de Compagnie! de Lloyd's!—nothing escape him: he, wonderful man! he keep very good account: he know what all worth! all! all!

The India House—

Un lac de rupées, de plus: for shame! make such fine pillars, for shame!

Lloyd's—

Oh, he burn down Lloyd's, *et la Bourse Royale:* Lloyd write up "Ships, Colonies and Commerce." You shall have no ships;

no colonies; no commerce: no want Lloyd's: no want *la Bourse Royale:* he always hate English "Ships, Colonies and Commerce."

Why truly it seems so: Holland had ships, colonies and commerce! now, king Louis has no great trouble with them.

Point du tout.

And as to France:—you keep your ships pretty much in port, Monsieur:—snug; very snug!

Oui, Oui: no wear out; no wreck at all; chain to de shore; *pour les conserver:* ah la finesse, la politique Française! Le Bureau de l'Amirauté, that please me much, half de lights out: de anchor broke: de laurel; ah de laurel want both stem and leaves: the torches, ah! fah! smoke! smoke horrible! Si Mons. le secrétaire Croaker keep no better lights, better anchor, better laurel within; we enter la Tamise; we light them for him, *avec goût; d'une très-jolie façon:* when l'empereur come.

And when will that be Monsieur?

Après Christmas.

A long while after.

He soon do l'Espagne, *bientôt: l'Angleterre après.*

But not—*bientôt.*

Ha, what Moses! how stands the Bank and the Stock Exchange?

The Bank will not breaks thish year: for why? Their lampsh wash so brilliant and bright and shining and splendids; and ALL of them alights together! Not a dark lights among them.—And to the Stocks Exchange:—there now!—they cannots illuminate, because they haves no windows:—they woulds not for the void hang out false lights; and they have no true ones! Oh pon my onor; they be all truths and conscientiousness; and no lying and sheating and propagations of falsities there now: a few mistakes now and then: but any mens may mistake. The Injey House—dazzle my eyes: very fine pillars! very fine crowns! Very dark in some places.—Vill you buys, or sells, for to-morrow?

Good Mr. Benevolent! If we had not seen you to-day our joy in a Jubilee would have been sadly imperfect:—but, in truth, we cannot insert that long list: why, London itself would exceed the possible limits of a PHILANTHROPICA: debtors discharged—prisoners relieved—charity schools—Sunday schools—roast beef and plum pudding—Old English fare—puddings and pies—all the parishes in the city—all the villages round about—Now, do not look so much disappointed, Sir; the public will make allowances: we cannot do the subject justice: we had better not attempt it, than state it so inadequately, so

much in the rough, as our materials would oblige us to do at present: a little breathing time, if you please, and then—O! that our kind correspondents would inform us of the number of persons assisted in their neighbourhood: the general *retours* might enable us to guess at the joy experienced in Britain by a Jubilee! The "*Friends*" have been very friendly to you, Mr. Benevolent!

Miss Eve! Miss Eve! now do not run away so—you only shew yourself at the door, and are gone:—here is only a gentleman (or two) of the intelligence corps:—a Jubilee robe, against the world!—Jubilee turban—Jubilee bonnet,—Jubilee—tucker, Miss Eve? Ha! Are the ladies enlarging their tuckers?

Cannot stay, to answer questions: study and invent; night and day: novelty! novelty!—out of breath with hurrying: to the duchess's—to the countess's—giving answers to footmen sent, sent, sent, to know whether the *things* are done, although they are but just ordered:—rap, rap, rap,—two knockers worn out since last Monday:—winter fashions not settled yet: never know what is to do, till after the birth-day—never so jaded in all my life: Jubilee! Jubilee! it *should* come but once in fifty years!—There's a beautiful robe! Is not that *appliquée* elegant?—There is a sleeve! waists are lowering! gold lace trimmings! tassels! *bandeaux*! oak-leaves! Do justice to this composition, pray do!

We cannot do it more than justice, Miss Eve;—and, in truth, if it becomes the lady who wears it half so well as it does the lady who invented it, it cannot fail of being the rage both for town and country; perhaps even all the world over. The empress of China, herself, could not desire a more exquisite dress: so becoming, so fascinating;—but then the empress of China might fail!—no impeachment to the taste of her imperial majesty—of wearing it with that delightful *bienséance*, that grace, which, in Miss Eve, recommends the productions of her enlightened genius to the adoption of her customers.

Peter Palette! why you look pale to day, sir! so much touching and retouching of these transparencies! so many pints, quarts, and gallons, of oil of turpentine flowing from the point of the pencil! any body may see you are the man of business; why you have been lying on your back till its broken; your spinal narrow is reduced to an absolute filament: your right arm is numbed, stiff, torpid, and insensible—well, sir, after your own, whose was the best performance?

Why, Stothard's. But, sir, they do not use us well: they place the lamps so awkwardly behind the canvas, that what we mean for lights they leave dark; and what we mean for darks—that is for *reposes*—that

is for demi-tints;—that is for retiring shades, and keeping—(very little keeping, I assure you, in any part of the town)—they make lights.

But you will acknowledge that most of the pictures were too dark: the colouring of many was crude; and there was not sufficient attention paid to the difference between the effect of day-light, by which they were painted; and the lamp-light, the force of which was *close* behind them. Then as to the choice of colours.—

Why certainly Stothard's red drapery did look a little solid: and I remember Smirke spoilt his Mansion-House transparencies at the peace, by given his celestial visitant, a terrestrial coloured garment—the figure would have been light, but her drapery would not let her:—yet the lower figures were charming.

Take advice then, Mr. Palette: Consider the spectator as standing further from the piece than you in your painting room: remember that the light suffers a great check in passing through a solid though transparent body; and group your colours, as well as your lights and shades. There was a picture at the City of London Tavern; the figures were not too well drawn; neither was the composition any thing to boast of, yet the choice of colours produced a unity of effect, by which the eye was pleased more than by some others.

Pray did you give any designs for the illuminations?—the lamps?

Not many.

There are principles in this science as in all others: a scattered distribution of lights produces no effect: an assemblage of them into a centre, though the number of lamps be smaller, has more of magnificence in it! and when combined with elegance of form, and varied contours of the parts, it is all of which this kind of decoration is susceptible.—When you were in Italy did you see St. Peter's illuminated?

Yes, surely: but then consider the advantage derived from regular architecture: the splendid fabric, itself; the immense mass—

And the Tuilleries, at Paris?—

A regular front: the expence paid by the nation: the extent of the building: the convenient distances from which it may be viewed. Light up the water front of Somerset House; and let me give the designs. O the glorious spectacle! O the other-side-of-the-water view! blaze! blaze!—Then for a transparency:—Neptune issuing from his "green retreats," in the boat-house below; Vulcan hammering away, with a score of Cyclops in the middle, thump, thump; Venus with her doves in the celestial regions in a

tip-top-stile, above — a fine car! a very fine car! — gentle gales! This alludes to the Navy Office — the Stamp Office, and —

Wish you joy, sir, of your happy talent at Allegory: — when Peace arrives — let us hope it will be soon — you shall have free scope for your invention — your genius shall soar above Olympus itself — compared with you, Raffaele shall cease to be called *il divino*: — Michael Angelo shall dwindle to a dwarf, from his Grandioso; — you shall eclipse the very “Notte,” of Corregio: and if there be any defects in your piece — the occasion shall induce us to overlook them; and our delight with the subject, we will attribute solely to the enchantment of your pencil.

Sir! Sir! Sir! here's the devil come for more copy: more copy: Mr. Type says he cannot wait: the month is gone, or going very fast: he wonders how you can be longer in describing the Jubilee, than the Jubilee itself lasted: — You would not have the pages left blank, Sir: — He has got the beginning of the Jubilee, Sir; but he says it *must* have some end to it; — cannot you say to be *continued*, Sir, and put it in brackets? The devil says he is ordered to stay here, Sir, till you give him something or other to fly away with: O dear Sir! O dear! O dear!

Hem! hem! if the devil have got his cloven foot into the house — why, the sooner he is off the better: — Hem! hem! Here take these minutes of Reports: if we have not time to arrange and finish them, we have not time: the Jubilee should not have fallen so near to the close of a month: as for reflections, or considerations, or dissertations, or deductions, or inferences — or — or — not a moment for any of them: so take them, just as they are: and send the devil about his business a packing! a packing! with these few paragraphs only; and tell Mr. Type, to say “further particulars,” with a dozen of &c. &c. &c. in our next.

Royal Military Asylum. — Amongst the many demonstrations of joy on the late Jubilee, we have not heard of any more truly pleasing than that which took place at the Royal Military Asylum, Chelsea, for the reception of children of soldiers of the regular army. The children, about twelve hundred in number, of both sexes, after Divine service, were drawn up in a long extended line, in front of that noble building, and gave a gentle salute, and three cheers in honour of the day. From thence they marched, in military order, to their respective halls, where a good dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding awaited them, and twopence placed by the side of each plate, to be spent as they pleased. Before and after dinner they sang, “God save the King;” and the effect produced from upwards of a thousand voices,

resounding through the different halls was grand and affecting.* They then returned in the same order, cakes were distributed, three more huzzas succeeded, and the afternoon was spent in the truest military and most innocent merriment. The fineness of the day, the military dress of the children, the joy that lighted up their little countenances, afforded a spectacle which our gracious sovereign himself might have contemplated with pleasure. This noble institution, was brought to its present perfect state, under the auspices and personal inspection of the late commander-in-chief. — For an account of this establishment compare *Panorama*, Vol. V. p. 81.

City of London Tavern. — A transparency 12 feet by 9, painted by Howard, R.A.; above appears a figure of Time, unrolling a scroll, on which is written “Jubilee;” immediately under Britannia is placing a wreath of honour on a colossal bust of his Majesty; on the right, the City of London, accompanied by a figure of Commerce, is represented returning thanks to Providence for the many blessings of his reign; on the left, Science and the Arts are looking up to him as their patron and protector, and one of the groupe is tracing on the pedestal, “Inscribed by a grateful People to their King and Father, on entering the 50th year of his reign, October 25, 1809.”

Vauxhall Gardens, the whole front of, was so mechanically arranged, as to represent a brilliant temple of loyalty upwards of 70 feet in height, closely studded with variegated lamps, each compartment displaying different splendid and appropriate devices, in number exactly fifty, and terminating with an imperial crown, and other regal insignia. This had a very grand and striking effect, as the crown alone contained upwards of 1000 lamps.

The governors and directors of the Bank of England came to a resolution to allow their clerks (927 in number) one guinea each, for a dinner, to celebrate the Jubilee.

The directors of the Royal Exchange Insurance Fire Office agreed to give each of their clerks ten guineas, their messengers five guineas each, and their firemen one guinea each, on the 25th instant.

The Worshipful Company of Apothecaries gave each of their annual servants one guinea, and to the labourers half-a-guinea each.

Messrs. Hansard and Son, printers to the

* Our good old King, the Queen, and part of the Royal Family, when visiting this asylum, some time ago, were agreeably surprised by the children, suddenly, singing this national hymn, instead of saying grace before dinner. The effect may be easily guessed, the whole of the royal guests were in tears.

House of Commons, gave each of their journeymen half-a-guinea.

Major Armstrong, in Salisbury Street, displayed a most brilliant illumination, with appropriate verses on a large transparency, representing the King, between Lord Nelson and Sir J. Moore.

Mr. Turnerelli presented his jubilee bust of the King to the Queen, at Windsor Castle. He afterwards waited on her Majesty at Frogmore, by appointment, to place the bust in a conspicuous situation. It is an excellent likeness of his Majesty, and was greatly approved of by the Queen, the Princess Elizabeth, the Duke of Sussex, and others of the Royal Family.

The following lines were delivered extempore by M. le Chevalier Joseph de Correa, Chargé d'Affaires from the court of Portugal to the late King of Sweden, at a convivial meeting on the day of the Jubilee.

*Il a sont tous les grands Rois, les magistrats augustes,
Très-peu de conquérans, et tous les guerriers justes.*

Frédéric-le-Grand, Art de la Guerre.

Digne Roi d'Albion ! dans ce jour d'alegresse
Vois tomber, de plaisir, les larmes de tendresse.
Au milieu de ton peuple, au sein de ton devoir,
Démontre au tyran Corse, l'horreur de son pouvoir.
C'est ta grande sagesse, et la force d'exemple,
Qui va graver ton nom au sommet de ce temple,
Où règne avec éclat ton auguste équité,
Ton amour pour ton peuple, et pour sa liberté :
De Neptune et de Mars rivalisant la gloire,
Tes armes sont placés au Temple de Mémoire.
Maître de leur destin, un amour paternel,
Tu règnes dans leur cœur, par un soin immortel :
Modèle de ces Rois à qui la cinquantième
A béni leur devoir, fixé leur diadème.
Puisse la renommée, au gré de mes desirs,
Proclamer tes vertus au centre des plaisirs.
Parmi tes bons sujets, mille chœurs d'alegresse,
Par le goût du nectar, sur l'autel de l'ivresse,*
Transporteront ton nom à l'immortel séjour,
Où préside à leurs loix ta tendresse et amour.

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, October 26, 1809.

When the Prophet was sent to select a son of Jesse to vindicate the honour of Israel, and to deliver his nation from oppression, he concluded, because the first born of the Bethlehemite was of noble countenance, and high stature, that "surely, the Lord's anointed was before him !" but it was not so : this man wanted "the heart:" and the second son, was set aside also—"neither hath the

Lord chosen this;" and the third son, was passed by, with the same remark. The keeper of the sheep; the lad who could "pluck a lion by the beard;" the stripling who could stand firm against the assaults of a bear, he was the hero destined to meet Goliath, unappalled, and to shew his adherents their champion fallen to the trembling earth. Long has the Continent looked to the "first born" among her kings, to the second, to the third—but they were not the sovereigns chosen by Providence to sustain the honourable office of deliverer: no prophet poured out on them the horn of consecration; no oil flowed around them, and with its fragrance diffused "the heart," the hands, the understanding, the skill, the spirit, the patriotism, the perseverance of the sprightly, the gallant, and the courageous David.—Will the heroic stripling rise from some unexpected quarter, from the keeping of sheep in the wilderness, from the retirement of pastoral and rustic life, from a recluse situation?—To such may the distressed turn their eyes, since the noble and the great refuse to deliver them. The desert shall produce the man whom the crowded city cannot equal: the mountains shall boast of his birth: hardened by the severities of the seasons, by the everlasting snows, of his country; familiar with dangers, with privations, with hunger and thirst, with savage nature, he shall triumph over still more savage men. Shall we look for him to the Pyrenees, to the Alps, to the Appennines, to the mountains of Carpathia or to those of Calabria? shall he arise from the defiles of Roncesvalles, or emerge from the passes of the Tyrol? This we see not as yet: but we see the spirit of opposition roused: the motto on its banners is VENGEANCE! No longer concealed in private, the fire which has long glowed, rises and spreads: it flashes among the heath: it may speedily catch the stubble; and if fanned by the breeze of success, it will consume the stately chateau where resides the ignoble Duke; it will reduce to smouldering ashes the mansion tenanted by the haughty Gaul, despotic intruder!—nor will it cease, till it involve in undistinguished ruin the stately palace of the *soi-disant* Emperor and King.

Russia has made peace with Sweden. We rejoice in peace; but to call this peace *honourable*, to describe it as *glorious* to Russia, is a perversion of terms. The war was dishonourable; it was ignominious; it was the obedience of slavery to the dictates of despotism. Dared Russia refuse consent to the degrading order when announced?—why then did she not refuse? The provinces acquired by this ignominious treaty will one day teach Russia to enumerate this peace among her

* Synonyme poétique d'enthousiasme.

most fatal errors in policy. What impulse compels our pen to record this sentiment? All the world knows, that, the injustice of France under Louis XV. to Corsica has been repaid, is now repaying, by the predominance of Corsica over France: the captivator is led captive: the yoke imposed on Bastia, is returned with augmented weight to Paris: the ill-acquired Sovereignty over the not-wanted island, the little, paltry, spot of earth, which Louis coveted, has been repaid by the extension of the Corsican Empire, and torrents of French blood have been shed, and are shedding, to support it.

France has made peace with Austria, we doubt not: we have no conjecture as to the terms of it: we never described the time chosen for this attempt at breaking the shackles of tyranny, as happy: we are not disappointed: and we believe there scarcely exists a man in the United Kingdom, who can say, that he flattered himself with intelligence of any great gains to Austria.

But this peace with Austria has rendered France a next neighbour to Russia: her fate therefore is sealed: after a few short days of permitted duration, she too will sink in the gulf of Perdition:—she will experience the blessing of having France as a neighbour. The glories of Catharine are faded: the Empire raised by the struggles of a barbarian will crumble and inter his insane successor! So Milo could overcome the bull: but when he affected to uphold the heaving earth—giving way to his efforts, it parted—and crushed him!

[For the order of event hazarded by us formerly Compare Panorama, Vol. IV p. 815.]

Our intercourse with the Continent has been so very limited of late, that we scarcely know what opinion to form on the state of other powers. From the articles inserted in our *EXTERNA*, and from other advices, we conceive, that Germany is convulsed, so far as public opinion goes: that the sentiments inimical to the continental despot increase with the sufferings of the people; and that some at least, are convinced of the truth of our remark, that they would lose fewer lives by a determinate resistance to the conscription, than they do by submitting to it. To what flights and evasions they have recourse, to avoid that demonstration of Corsican liberty, may be seen in our article from Frankfort.

Italy seems to be creeping on towards a sort of humanity:—if the people would part with their vices, something hopeful might follow. We are astonished that the youth of Switzerland do not rush into the ranks of the Tyrolese: perhaps they do; they were once free: have they lost all recollection of it? We hope not.

As to Spain; WILL the Spaniards be free?—They may if they WILL. If not, let them blame themselves. It is not our business to

appoint their governors for them, or to prescribe a government to them: they *ought* to be free truly; free as well from British interference, as from Corsican tyranny. If they have not virtue or wisdom sufficient for this, we repeat, let them blame themselves. We have often expressed our dread of Gallic perfidy; we still dread it. Spain, like other countries, will be bought and sold, unless virtue prevent it: it will be over-run unless wisdom interpose. Do we then, think little of valour? No; but valour is not all that is wanting. Wisdom and virtue might do *something* independent of valour; but valour will do *nothing* independent of wisdom and virtue. The crisis approaches: Buonaparte has hitherto failed of his purposes: he may fail again: even Old Spain may laugh at him, and at his deputy-lieutenant-viceroy-substitute king Don Joseph the First of Spain! Most certainly there end his titles; for king of the Indies he never will be, till France become Peru, and Corsica become Mexico. His remittances from the new world will require no vast navy to convey them; the dollars he can pilfer may be of use; but corruption will stand aghast at the blank of his revenues from both the Indies.

The fate of America, seems, unquestionably,—to be the seat of several empires. In the south we see the Prince Regent of Portugal safely settled among his subjects; but our British politicians affect to think that his presence has infused but little vigour into his dominions, or their government. We hope that time will shew the faultiness of this opinion. The Spanish South American provinces are certainly ripe for independence. They will follow the fortune of old Spain—*so far as they like*.

North America has received the British minister Mr. Jackson, sent to replace Mr. Erskine, with official politeness: more cannot be expected at present: a party would have granted him less. The question concerning the protecting of British seamen, will probably be forced by circumstances on the early notice of the negotiators appointed by both parties.

Britain, as may be supposed, engages our warmest affections. We acknowledge ourselves to be vexed at the spectacle exhibited to the world by our heroes of a late cabinet. If crimes become deeper in proportion to the rank of the culprit, then the deepest of crimes may be committed by those to whom the welfare of the empire is entrusted, without their indulgence in what some think profligacy. What in others is folly is in them wickedness; let them live to be marked as ————Conscience, fill up the blank.

The following is given as an accurate statement of the cause of the duel between Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning, and is believed by the friends of the latter.

"So long since as the Easter recess, it was submitted by Mr. Canning, and given as his opinion in a meeting of the Cabinet Council, (from which Lord Castlereagh was absent) that he considered it as absolutely necessary that a change should take place in the war and colonial department. He assigned powerful arguments in support of that opinion, and suggested that no one was so fit to be the successor of Lord Castlereagh as the Marquis Wellesley. All the members of the Cabinet then present concurred with Mr. Canning, who was, perhaps, the only advocate on that occasion for the immediate disclosure of these sentiments to Lord Castlereagh. The others, influenced by a regard to his Lordship's feelings, and having the recollection of the then recently concluded inquiry into East-India Patronage fresh in their memory, agreed to postpone the delivery of their avowed sentiments until the end of the Parliamentary session. This proposition had Mr. Canning's unqualified approbation. That period arrived, and Mr. Canning again urged the Duke of Portland to enforce the proposition submitted to the Cabinet. His grace, still convinced that the necessity had not been diminished, was at a loss to devise the most delicate and prudent means of conveying the sentiments of the Cabinet to Lord Castlereagh; but after some days consumed in deliberation, Lord Camden was selected as the best calculated for the disclosure. At this juncture, however, Lord Castlereagh, and most of his Majesty's ministers, were so busily occupied in the construction and arrangement of the expedition to the Scheldt, that delay was again deemed prudent; and no communication was made to Lord Castlereagh until Mr. Canning, on the 6th instant, tendered his resignation. On this occasion the Duke of Portland contrived to communicate the original sentiments of Mr. Canning, with the concurring opinion of the Cabinet, to Lord Castlereagh, who, after a short deliberation, wrote to Mr. Canning the letter charging him with meanness and duplicity, which we have already recorded at length, together with Mr. Canning's answer. Lord Camden denies that he was "selected to make the disclosure; and affirms that he did not consider himself as specially confided in." Thus the matter remains: the Duke of Portland, who had as might be expected, a considerable weight in this business, has resigned his official situation from his state of health; being scarcely expected to live a day to the end.

Mr. Perceval is seated in the Duke of Portland's office, and now combines in himself the stations of Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury: he is, consequently, what is currently stiled *premier*. The new ministry is not yet complete: it is understood that a seat in the Cabinet is of-

fered to Lord Wellesley, who is now in Spain. A short time will discover on whom the government of this country at an era so important will rest.

Parliament is prorogued to December.

By the latest accounts from India, it appears, that Holkar is become so necessitous, as to offer to transfer a part of his hereditary possessions to Scindea for a stipulated sum. He has, however, declared that he will never part with his family jewels, and the presents made him by the native princes during his prosperity.

The Resident in Guzerat appears to have brought all matters in question between Mulhar Row and that court into a train of accommodation. The Arab corps which were reported to be in motion to the northward, to support that chieftain, have in consequence been dismissed, and returned to their homes. The idea of Holkar's having kept up a communication with some of the refractory chieftains is still believed; but his inability to subsidize their forces, occasioned the recall of their vakeels, and the peaceable disposition of their troops.

The second son of the late Tippoo Sulthan died a short time since: his funeral, which was of the most pompous description, was attended by the principal Mahomedan inhabitants of Bengal.

It appears by accounts from Persia, that the urgency of the French agents of that court to obtain several settlements on the frontiers, and to secure certain advantages for their merchants, to the exclusion of those of every other nation, first opened the eyes of the ministers to the real designs of the French; and induced them to add their influence to that of Sir Harford Jones, to counteract their measures. The most minute circumstances of Buonaparte's perfidy towards Spain, and its Royal Family, have been laid before the King, who has expressed his decided abhorrence thereof.

On the general concerns of our empire we have little to add to what our readers have already seen: the state of the public finances, the state of our commerce, and that of our public spirit, has been recorded: the honourable sentiments to which the Jubilee has given occasion, with the universal satisfaction it has diffused, need no additional notice. May the public joy be as lasting as it has been general; and may this national instance of benevolence be productive of permanent and extensive blessings!

His Majesty has been pleased to direct that all Russian prisoners in this country on parole, should return home.

Report went so far as to say, that *all* prisoners of war should be liberated: but the want of honour notorious among the French prisoners rendered this act of generosity unadvisable.

Destructive Inundation.—Carlisle, Sept. 23. Owing to severe and incessant rain on the 18th, the rivers which environ Carlisle, the Eden, the Caldew, and the Peterill, on Tuesday morning overflowed their banks, and presented a vast and magnificent sheet of water, beautifully spotted with little islands and clumps of trees. Happy would we be, were the grandeur of the scene the only circumstance worthy of remark!—Though the Eden and Peterill were not deficient in mischief, by far the largest proportion of damage was effected by the Caldew, whose mountain torrent, hurrying along a continued declivity, scarcely gave warning of its approach. By those persons in and near Caldewgate, who saw the flood descending in its fury (which was between the hours of five and six in the morning), it is represented as resembling some mighty tide, rolling forward with amazing rapidity. In Shaddon-gate, Caldewgate, and by the Damside, the houses were inundated to the depth of three, four, and even six feet. Furniture of every description was carried away; and a house on the margin of the river, inhabited by two families, was washed down, scarcely a minute after they had made a precipitate retreat. Part of their property was afterwards recovered, it having been cast upon the shore about three miles below.—It was lamentable to view the immense quantities of grain which were driven down by the current: at one time the river presented the singular appearance of an immense moving field of corn. A small part was recovered by means of drags; but it is supposed that some hundred thousands of sheaves have been entirely lost. Timber, trees, hedges, &c. were all carried away in one promiscuous ruin; stone walls were levelled, and the ground stripped of its soil. A remarkable instance of the latter occurred at Sebergham; in a field of potatoes, containing about one acre, not only the roots, but every particle of soil was swept away! so that what was formerly fertile land, is now a barren bed of gravel. At the same place, the woollen manufactory of Mr. Saul, with the machinery, &c. was entirely swept away. Sebergham bridge shared the same fate. The bridges at Hawkesdale, Hesket, Whelpa, and over the river Ellen, near Maryport, have been likewise destroyed. This calamity was attended by several fatal accidents.—The rivers Line and Esk were also much swollen, and immense quantities of corn were carried off from the low grounds. The floods have also been destructive in other places.

Exhibition of Paintings.—Scotland. The second public exhibition of paintings in Scotland by artists lately closed. During the short period of six weeks, while the exhibition rooms continued open, nearly five hundred guineas were collected. The society now have it in contemplation to build apartments for the express purpose of exhibiting their works in future. This institution may afford a powerful stimulus to young artists in this quarter, and the most obscure individual will have an equal chance of public notice with the most celebrated, which in times past has been too little the case; but this exhibition being properly conducted, there can be no doubt of the remedy of this evil.

VOL. VII. [Lit. Pan. Nov. 1809.]

AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

Warwickshire.—The weather, during this month, has been particularly favourable for collecting the remainder of the harvest left unfinished in the course of the last month (especially in the northern parts of the kingdom). Much of the seed wheat has been sown, the ground being in a state (from the dryness of the weather) peculiarly favourable for its reception. Wool is stationary at 1s. per lb. The grass is gone off by the frosts, which have been very severe for the time of year. The price of lean stock rather on the decline. Turnips look remarkably well; and, exclusive of the situations where they have had too much wet, have bottomed kindly.

Essex.—Little can be said this month of the produce of the last harvest, more than has already been noticed. Respecting the operations in the fields, scarcely any of the farmers think proper either to plant or sow much wheat, for want of rain. The bean and pea etches have undergone so much work, that they are in excellent order for seed; which will be put in with all possible expedition, so soon as we are blessed with a shower. Turnips are much improved; and the field cabbages are luxuriant. The plant of winter tares makes a good appearance.—Meat for the table much the same; but all lean stock sells high. Horses fetch great prices.

Suffolk.—We are very busy in setting and sowing wheats, where the land will admit; but we make no attempt in setting the strong land till we get rain. The early sown wheat took remarkably well; rye, coleworts, tares, and turnips, all look thrifty and well. We understand potatoes are a good crop, selling at four shillings per sack. Apples are a partial crop this year, in some places selling at 12s. per sack, in others 24.—Clover seed is getting up in good order. We expect three parts of a crop.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

FROM THE 20TH OF SEPTEMBER, TO THE 20TH OF OCTOBER, 1809.

BIRTHS.

Of Sons.—The lady of Duncan Campbell, Esq. at his house Alfred-row, Bedford-square.—The lady of the Right Hon. Lord Cranstown, at Cranstown-house, St. Kitt's, West-Indies; an heir.—The lady of E. H. Hall, Esq. Howland-street.—The lady of Lieut.-Col. Burnett, at Gadgirth, Airshire.—The lady of Geo. Vernon, Esq. at Clontarf Castle, Dublin; an heir.—Mrs. Keyser, wife of Assur Keyser, Esq. Finsbury-square.—The lady of Benjamin Tucker, Esq. at the Manor-house, Lisson-green.—The lady of Capt. Vernon, of the

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12th Light Dragoons, at Potterell's, Herts, the seat of her father, Justinian Cazamajor, Esq.—The lady of John Brett, Esq. of Bishop's Waltham, Herts.—The lady of Brigadier-General Campbell, Shelford Cottage, near Cambridge.—The lady of J. Mitford, Esq. of Guildford-street.—The lady of J. Owen, Esq. M. P. at Carmarthen (still born.)

Of a Daughter.—The lady of T. Barrett, Esq. of Mark-lane.

MARRIAGES.

At Croydon, Mr. Thomas Weller, to Miss Smith, only daughter of Mr. J. Smith, of the same place.—Joseph Maberly, Esq. of King's-road, Bedford-row, to Miss H. Serle, of Bishopstoke, Hants.—Capt. J. Robinson, of the West London Militia, to Miss M. Capps, of Long Sutton, Lincolnshire.—J. Hinton Baverstock, Esq. to Miss Seward, of the Vicarage, Alton.—At Niddry, John Spottiswoode, Esq. of Spottiswoode, to Miss H. Wauchope, of Niddry Marichal.—At Eltham, the Rev. J. Scholefield, of Barton on the Heath, Warwickshire, to Miss Holmes, of Eltham.—At Mary-la-bonne, H. Gurney, Esq. of Norwich, to Miss M. Barclay, of Ury.—At St. Sepulchre's Church, Henry Grace, Esq. of Old-street, to Miss Mary Ann, youngest daughter of Wm. Browning, Esq. of Newington-Green.—At St. Luke's, Old-street, S. Manning, Esq. of Fountain-place, to Miss E. Willan, of Hatton-garden.—The Rev. Geo. Parry Marriott, of Great Bad-dow, Essex, to Miss Jane Bax, of the same place.—Jonathan Noad, jun. Esq. of Noad-hall, Somersetshire, to Miss Boyd, of the Paragon.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. John Trenayne Rodd, of his Majesty's ship *Indefatigable*, to Miss Rennell.—At Islington, the Rev. R. Young, D.D. Minister of the Scots Church, London Wall, to Miss Mary Ancrum, of Canonbury-Grove.—H. Erskine, Esq. of Armondell, to Miss E. Shipley.—At Aberdeen, Dr. Macpherson, to Miss Christina Macleod.—Sir Sidney Smith, to Lady Rumbold, widow of Sir Thomas Rumbold.—At Temple Martyn Church, Cork, Emanuel Moore, Esq. of Maryborough, to Miss Ellen Gillman, of Old Park.—At St. Ann's Church, Dublin, Edward Archdall, Esq. of Castle Archdall, county of Fermanagh, to Miss A. Humphrys, of Gardiner's-row.—At Muff, county of Londonderry, R. Ogilby, Esq. of Dungaven, to Miss Scott.—Mr. E. L. Harmsworth, to Miss Hoffman, of Bishops-gate-street.—At Edinburgh, Mr. Alexander Blair, muller, Seton, to Miss Katharine Borthwick, eldest daughter of Mr. George Borthwick, wire-worker in Edinburgh.—At Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Foulds, merchant, late of Pollokshaws, to Mrs. Campbell Drysdale.—At Edinburgh, Jas. Thomson, Esq. merchant in Leith, to Miss Jane Walker, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Robt. Walker, one of the ministers of Canongate.—Edward Hayward Budd, Esq. of the War Office, to Miss Maria Macdonald, of Fortman-square.—At Glasgow, Mr. Thomas Miller, merchant, to Jane Mitchell, daughter of Rev. Andrew Mitchell, Leith.—John Stewart, Esq. of Stenton, to Miss Joanna Moncrieff, eldest daughter of Rev. David Moncrieff, Minister at Redgorton, near Perth.—At Edinburgh, Rev. Alex. Small, Stair, to Catharine, daughter of late James Muriston, Esq. of Dunbrac.

—At Edinburgh, Mr. David Bridges, jun. merchant, to Miss Flora Macdonald, daughter of Norman Macdonald, Esq. of Scalpa.—At Haddington, Mr. John Dunlop, merchant, Leith, to Miss Jean Shiells, second daughter of Mr. Wm. Shiells, brewer, Haddington.—At Bath, Mr. Thomas Hamilton, bookseller, Paternoster-row, London, to Miss Ann Macpherson, of Fleet-street.—Hon. Edward Harbord, second son of Lord Suffield, to Hon. Georgiana Vernon, only daughter of Lord Vernon.—Samuel Lovat, Esq. of the Middle Temple, to Mrs. Murray, widow of late Major Murray, of 74th regiment.—Mr. Hunter Dewar, to Miss Theodosia Desailly, of Hammersmith.—At the house of Lord Amherst, British Minister to the King of the Two Sicilies, William Baker, Esq. son of the late member for the county of Hertford, to Miss Fagan, daughter of Robert Fagan, Esq. consul-general from the King of Great Britain to the islands of Sicily and Malta.—At Madras, Robert Alexander, Esq. second Member of the Board of Revenue, to Miss Grace Blacker, of Wells, in Somersetshire.—At Scarborough, Mr. Andrew Craig M'Lehose, to Miss Mary Goodrum, eldest daughter of late Mr. John Goodrum, of Shropham, Norfolk.—Mr. James Skirving, merchant, Edinburgh, to Josephine, only daughter of late Mr. John Dumbreck, St. Andrew's-square.—At St. Augustin's Church, Bristol, Capt. Joseph Spear, of Royal Navy, to Miss Grace Grant, of Upper Berkeley place, in that city, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Ludovick Grant, of Knockando, Murray, Scotland.—At Newington Church, Surrey, Geo. Bulkley, Esq. of Walworth, to Miss Harriet Mills, of Sevenoaks, Kent, only daughter of the late George Mills, Esq. one of the Coroners of that county.

DEATHS.

In Old Cavendish-street, Cavendish-square, Hon. Abraham Creighton, of Clum Castle, Ireland.—Suddenly, at Plymouth, the famous pugilist Nicholas (otherwise *Nickety*) Glubb; he had for nearly 40 years past been employed as a porter, although for the last 10 years quite blind; during the latter period he was led by his wife, and they gained the appellation of the constant couple. He lost his eyes in two severe pugilistic combats, in which he came off victorious.—At Newcastle, county of Limerick, Sylvester O'Sullivan, Esq. of Killarney, lineally descended from a race of puissant Irish Princes, and recognized as Mac Finnan Duif, i. e. son of the black warrior Finnan.—At Chittledroog, East-Indies, Lieut.-Col. Alex. Macleod, of 15th regt. of Native Infantry. His death is supposed to be in consequence of severe wounds received in the battle of Assaye.—At Castle Fraser, in Aberdeenshire, Right Hon. Caroline Dowager Lady Lyttleton, aged 64. She was married to the late Baron Lyttleton, Feb. 19, 1774, by whom she had several children, two of whom survive her.—At Freemantle, near Southampton, John Jarrett, Esq. of Portland-place, London.—At Lambeth, Mrs. Brooke, widow of Wm. Brooke, Esq. whom she only survived six weeks.—At Flushing, of the malignant fever, Capt. Barber, of 36th dragoons.—At an advanced age, Mr. P. Tompkins, in an obscure lodging near Moorfields. This person was formerly supposed to be not only the most correct, but the most incorrect book-keeper in the kingdom, and obtained a very hand-

some independence, by making sets of books for those persons who were, for their own interest, obliged to appear before certain *Gentlemen in Commission*, at Guildhall. It is said he was the first person who suggested the idea of imputing the losses of bankrupts to speculations in the lottery, and procured the unsuccessful numbers (collected at 2s. each), as having been unfortunately purchased by his employers. This man's singular talent would have deceived even a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to enquire into the financial state of the country.—In Duke-street, Westminster, aged 77, Mrs. Bentham, mother to the Speaker of the House of Commons.—In Bedford-place, John Travers, Esq. one of the Directors of the East-India Company, and an elder Brother of the Trinity-House.—At Liverpool, at the great age of 104, David Salmon; this veteran sailed round the world with Lord Anson.—Of his wounds, and was buried on the field of battle, among the heroes of Talavera, in the 21st year of his age, Capt. Rawdon M'Crea, of the 87th (Prince of Wales's Irish regiment), eldest son of Major M'Crea, of 5th Royal Veteran Battalion. This gallant young man, who had been five times severely wounded at the storming of Monte Video, a veteran in conduct and example, in the act of encouraging his men, at the head of his light company, was wounded on the evening of the 27th of July, and taken prisoner. A rifle ball pierced both cases of his watch, and, with part of the works, lodged in his groin. He was sent into Talavera, by a flag of truce; on the morning of the 30th, his wound looked well, and he was in good spirits, having been treated with the greatest humanity and attention by the French; but unexpected bleeding, caused by some parts of the watch having been carried deeper into the wound, among the large blood vessels, than was supposed, almost instantaneously put a period to his life.—At Calcutta, in his 46th year, Major-Gen. Sir Charles Brathwaite Boughton, second in command at Ceylon.—At Deal, Sept. 12, an officer of the 12th Light Dragoons: his death was occasioned by eating a quantity of nuts on the preceding Saturday. He felt the effects the next morning, and medical assistance was immediately called in, but without effect.—Rev. Dr. Bullock, Rector of St. Paul's, Covent-Garden, and of Streatham, in Surrey; both livings are in the gift of the Duke of Bedford.—At his seat at Henlade, Somersetshire, Robert Proctor Anderson, Esq.—At Ewell, Surry, John Cholmley, Esq. of Austin-friars, aged 70.—At Birtles, in Cheshire, Miss C. Nembard, late of St. Mary's, Jamaica.—At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Jane Worthington, aged 75.—Suddenly, Mrs. Phipps, of Copthall-court, Throgmorton-street.—At Lyme Regis, Hon. Mary Wyndham Arundell, second daughter of Lord Arundell.—At Tramore, J. Shaw, Esq. Postmaster of Waterford.—At Bexley, in Kent, John Leader, Esq.—At Ipswich, E. S. Poulter, Esq. of 1st Foot Guards (recently returned from Flushing), eldest son of Rev. Dr. Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester Cathedral.—At Rockbank, very much regretted, Robert Burns, Esq. merchant, Glasgow.—At Meadowfield, near Edinburgh, Mr. Charles Mackie, surgeon. Dalkeith.—In Jamaica, James Grant, Esq. of Pleasant Hill, near Spanish Town.—At Colchester Barracks,

upon his return from Walcheren, Lieut. Robert Selby Cunningham, of Pittarhie, of the 4th regiment, or King's own.—Aged 76, Mr. James Mackay, sen. late jeweller, Edinburgh.—Of a putrid fever, aged 23, his Imperial Highness Chas. Ambrose, Prince Primate of Hungary, Archbishop of Gran, and brother of the Empress of Austria.—In King-street, Covent-garden, Wm. Cordy, Esq. aged 69.—At Carney House, Gloucestershire, after a long illness, Miss Margaret Dehany Holder.—At Cowie, aged 31, Mrs. Una Cameron Barclay, wife of John Innes, Esq. of Cowie, daughter of the late Robert Barclay, of Ury, Esq. M.P. for Kincardineshire, and sister of the celebrated pedestrian.—At Fineshade, the seat of the Hon. John Monckton, her father, Eleanor Countess of Harborough, Dowager of Philip Earl of Harborough, of Stapleford, Leicestershire, and mother of the present Earl. Her ladyship was in her 39th year.—At Brechva, Carmarthen, at the advanced age of 104, Mrs. Catherine Parry, who retained her faculties to within a week of her death.—At his residence, at Newick, Sir Elijah Impey, Bart.—In Doughty-street, B. Winthrop, Esq. one of the Directors of the Bank of England, aged 72.—At Smradiatka, in Moravia, lately, Count Von Berchbold. He was the founder of the Moravian Humane Society, and of the Establishment of Preservation at Prague and Brunn. (Compare Pan. Vol. VII. p. 331.)—At the Deanery, in Canterbury, in the 74th year of his age, Rev. T. Powys, D.D. Dean of that Cathedral, Rector of Fawley, Bucks, and of Silchester, Hants, and one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the counties of Oxford and Buckingham.—At Dublin, the Earl of Arran. His lordship is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, Viscount Sudley. The Earl was one of the Knights of St. Patrick.—At Croydon, Surrey, Mr. Robert Kidder, one of the oldest members of the Literary Society at that place.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

STAFF, &c. IN 1809.

War-Office, September 23, 1809.

19th Foot—Capt. — Lawrence, major, vice Beaver, deceased.

21st Ditto—First Lieut. David Hewan, captain of a company, vice Hunter, deceased.

22d Ditto—Lieut.-Gen. Hon. Edward Finch, 54th foot, colonel, vice Gen. Sir James Craig, appointed to the command of 87th foot.

34th Ditto—Lieut. Francis Hay, captain of a company by purchase, vice Dickens, promoted.

36th Ditto—Lieut. Robert Morow, captain of a company, vice Barber, deceased.

37th Ditto—Capt. Wm. C. Ball, 62d foot, captain of a company, vice Creagh, who exchanges.

39th Ditto—John Grant, Esq. paymaster of 1st battalion, vice Allardice, who resigns.

49th Ditto—Surgeon William Stewart, 100th foot, surgeon, vice Lennon, deceased.

51st Ditto—Lieut. James Henry Phelps, captain of a company, vice Bloomfield, deceased.

54th Ditto—Lieut.-Gen. James Lord Forbes, 94th foot, colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Finch.

62d Ditto—Capt. Andrew Creagh, 37th foot, captain of a company, vice Ball, who exchanges.

67th Ditto—Lieut. Samuel Patrickson, 95th foot, captain of a company, by purchase, vice Gelling, who retires.

74th Ditto—Lieut.-Col. Hon. Robert Le Toer French, from the staff in America lieutenant-colonel, vice M'Pherson, who exchanges.

John Hassard, Esq. Paymaster, vice Comerford, who resigns.

85th Ditto—Capt. N. A. Mein, major, vice Hill, deceased.

Lieut. T. Watson, captain of a company, vice Mein.

94th Ditto—Major-Gen. Rowland Hill, 3d garrison battalion, colonel, vice Lieut.-Gen. Lord Forbes.

100th Ditto—Assistant-Surgeon—Korb, 41st foot, surgeon, vice Stewart, appointed to 49th foot.

Royal West-India Rangers—Lieut. Edward L. Hubbard, captain of a company, vice Schulties, deceased.

3d Garr. Batt.—Major-Gen. Baldwin Leighton; 46th foot, colonel, vice Major-Gen. Hill.

Lieut. Col. Malcolm M'Pherson, 74th foot, an inspecting field-officer of the militia in Canada, vice French, who exchanges.

Hospital Staff—Surgeon Daniel M'Lean, 95th foot, surgeon to the forces.

To be Hospital-Mates for General Service—Rich. Coulton, Gent.; Wm. W. Rogers, Gent.

King's German Legion.

7th Batt. of the Line—Lieut. Wm. Isenbarth, captain of a company with temporary rank, vice Dachenhausen, who resigns.

Barracks—Lieut.-Col. Edward Macdonnell, deputy barrack-master-general in Nova Scotia, vice Col. Barnes, resigned.

Oct. 17. 5th Foot—Lieut. Edw. Drury, captain of a company.

10th Ditto—Lieut. James Ruddell, captain of a company.

11th Ditto—Lieut. Archibald Hook, 82d foot, captain of a company.

18th Ditto—Capt. Isaac Edw. Inston, major; Lieut. Henry Pratt, captain of a company.

32d Ditto—Lieut. George Mauritz, captain of a company.

53d Ditto—Brevet-Major Henry Yonge, 4th garr. batt. captain of a company.

60th Ditto—Lieut. Anth. Stampa, Lieut. Hen. Petrie, and Lieut. C. W. H. Koch, captains of companies.

64th Ditto—Lieut. Robert Douglas, captain of a company.

71st Ditto—Lieut. Wm. Alex. Grant, 49h foot, captain of a company.

91st Ditto—Lieut. Archibald Campbell, captain of a company.

4th Garr. Batt.—Capt. Joseph Berry Glew, 53d foot, captain of a company.

Hospital Staff—Garr. Surgeon G. S. Baillie, and Surgeon Wm. Storey, from the 2d West India regt. surgeon to the forces.

Assistant-Surgeons—John Clarke and William Wynne, surgeons to the forces in Portugal, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Beresford only.

King's German Legion—2d light batt. Lieut. de Fay, 1st light batt. captain of a company.

UNIVERSITY PROCEEDINGS AND PROMOTIONS.

Oxford.

Oct. 7.—The Rev. John Parsons, D.D. Master of Balliol college, having been previously nominated by his Grace the Duke of Portland, Chancellor of the University, to be his Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing year, was, in full convocation, invested with that office; after which the Vice-Chancellor nominated his Pro-Vice-Chancellors, viz. the Rev. Michael Marlow, D.D. President of St. John's; Rev. Whittington Landon, D.D. Provost of Worcester; Rev. David Hughes, D.D. Principal of Jesus; and Rev. John Cole, D.D. Rector of Exeter college.

Cambridge.

On Tuesday, October 10, being the first day of term, the following gentlemen were elected university officers for the year ensuing:

Proctors—Rev. John Maul, M. A. Christ coll.; Rev. Ralph Tatham, M. A. St. John's.

Taxors—Rev. Geo. Adam Browne, M. A. Trin.; Rev. Jos. Gibson Whaley, M. A. Pet.

Moderators—Thos. Turton, Esq. M. A. Cath. hall; Rev. Henry Walter, M. A. St. John's.

Scrutators—Rev. Jos. Waterhouse, B. D. Cath.; William Hunt, Esq. M. A. King's.

THE CAPUT.

The Vice-Chancellor.

Rev. Dr. Barnes, Peterhouse ... *Divinity*.

Rev. Dr. E. D. Clarke, Jesus ... *Law*.

Sir Busick Harwood, Downing ... *Physic*.

Rev. Wm. Chafy, Sidney ... *Sen. Non Regent*.

John Kaye, Esq. Christ. ... *Sen. Regent*.

Rev. Ralph Boys, of St. John's, and Rev. Wm. Stabback, of Jesus college, admitted M. A.; and Mr. Wm. Heath, of King's college, B. A.

The Vice-Chancellor has given notice, that there will be congregations on the following days:—Oct. 19, Nov. 15, 20, Dec. 15 and 16.

Messrs. Chas. Jas. Bloomfield and Wm. Clark, B. A. of Trinity college, have been elected Fellows of that society.

Bankrupts and Certificates, between September 20 and October 20, 1809, with the Attornies, extracted correctly from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Parkinson, G. London, warehouseman.
Tomkins, S. N. Stanton, Oxon, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

SEPT. 23.—Bailey, J. Long Acre, fringe-maker. *Att.* Thomas and Naylor, Great Newport Street.
Dowling, H. Castle Street, linen-draper. *Att.* Wadeson, Barlow, and Co. Austin Friars.
Free, W. H. Horsleydown, merchant. *Att.* Kirkman, Shorter's Court, Throgmorton Street.
Goddien, W. Cranbourn Alley, linen-draper. *Att.* Swain, Stevens, and Co. Old Jewry.
Gregory, J. Eccles, manganese-dealer. *Att.* Poukes and Cresswell, Manchester.
Huson, J. Dunstable, victualler. *Att.* Hooper, Dunstable.
Keighley, W. Castle Street, Mary-la-bonne, stationer. *Att.* Dawson and Co. Warwick Street.
Lavender, W. Old Cavendish Street, japanner. *Att.* Dawson and Co. Warwick Street.
Lewis, J. Bristol, brick-maker. *Att.* Daniel and Son, Bristol.
Lowe, W. Coventry, soap-boiler. *Att.* Mason, St. Michael's Church Yard, Cornhill.

Malt, J. Jermyn Street, victualler. *Att.* Cuppage, Jermyn Street.
 Marson, J. Walsall, sadlers' ironmonger. *Att.* Markew, Walsall.
 Pass, W. Ingram Court, hardwareman. *Att.* Mayhew, Symond's Inn.
 Rogers, M. Tooting, victualler. *Att.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday Street.
 Scrace, J. Widcombe, Somerset, free-stone mason. *Att.* Leman, Bristol.
 Stuart, C. Berwick Street, St. James's, tailor. *Att.* Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho.
 Watson, A. Walworth, corn-chandler. *Att.* Clulton, St. Thomas' Street, Borough.
 96.—Cumming, T. Castle Court, merchant. *Att.* Gregson and Dixon, Angel Court.
 Dean, D. D. and J. St. John's Street, cheesemongers. *Att.* Willett and Co. Finsbury Square.
 Fuller, J. Lewes, butcher. *Att.* Gwynne, Lewes.
 Hore, W. Grampound, and Serie, R. St. Stephens, near Launceston, woollen-drappers. *Att.* Croker and Willisford, Tavistock.
 Pierce, T. Canterbury, brazier. *Att.* Plummer, Canterbury.
 Secombe and Burley, Grampound, yarn-manufacturers. *Att.* Croker and Willisford, Tavistock.
 Wood, T. Stockport, tailor. *Att.* Newton and Dale, Stockport.
 90.—Drury, J. F. Clerkenwell, brass-founder. *Att.* Meredith and Robins, Lincoln's Inn.
 Gale, J. New London Street, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
 Hewett, J. West Bedford, grazier. *Att.* Phillipson and Brewer, Staples Inn.
 Housen, J. Doncaster, victualler. *Att.* Rodgers, Sheffield.
 Knowles, T. York, shopkeeper. *Att.* Nettleship, Grocer's Hall, Poultry.
 Leroux, H. J. Islington, carpenter. *Att.* Denton and Barker, Gray's Inn.
 Lucas, J. P. Birmingham, auctioneer. *Att.* Elkington, Birmingham.
 Metcalf, J. New London Street, merchant. *Att.* Oakley, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street.
 Mulless, W. Cheam, Surrey, builder. *Att.* Fowler, Basing Lane.
 Stratton, G. Piccadilly, ironmonger. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street, Soho.
 Taylor, R. Whitecross Street, chair-maker. *Att.* Russen and Son, Crown Court, Aldersgate Street.
 OCT. 3.—Ball, R. East Brent, Somerset, mercer. *Att.* Blakes, Cook's Court, Carey Street.
 Browne, J. and Powell, J. Liverpool, merchants. *Att.* Blackstock, London.
 Chadwick, A. and J. Bradbury Green, Cheshire, hatters. *Att.* Mylne and Parry, Temple.
 Harrison, J. Southwick, Durham, ship-owner. *Att.* Heartley, Bridge Street, Blackfriars.
 Hollis, R. Reading, Berkshire, grocer. *Att.* Jenkins, James, and Abbott, New Inn.
 Mather, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, oilman. *Att.* Edge, Inner Temple.
 McNeal, N. London, merchant. *Att.* Nind, Throgmorton Street.
 Parker, W. Bucknall iron-works, Staffordshire, iron-founder. *Att.* Pritchard, Brussels.
 Williams, J. Swansea, ironmonger. *Att.* Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's Inn.
 7.—Birk, J. Leckhampton, Gloucester, dealer. *Att.* Jessop, Cheltenham.
 Bryan, T. Mincing Lane, broker. *Att.* Owen and Hicks, Bartlett's Buildings.
 Chadwick, A. and J. Bredbury, hat-makers. *Att.* Harrop, Stockport.
 Courfort, N. Brighton, carpenter. *Att.* Hill, Brighton.
 Francis, J. Leather Lane, leather-seller. *Att.* Kirkman, Cloke Lane.
 Hale, H. and H. H. Birch Lane, merchants. *Att.* Alliston, Cornhill.
 Mitchell, J. New Steaford, grocer. *Att.* Cope, Boston.
 Parkinson, J. Bucklersbury, warehouseman. *Att.* Welch, Nicholas Lane.
 Prynn, A. A. St. Columb, mercer.
 Redfern, J. Bury, baker. *Att.* Houghton, Liverpool.
 Robert, R. Liverpool, merchant. *Att.* Warraud and Word, Castle Court, Budge Row.
 Shillbeer, H. B. Plymouth Dock, auctioneer. *Att.* Bozen, Plymouth Dock.
 10.—Brown, T. Leeds, flax-spinner. *Att.* Exley and Stocker, Farnival's Inn.
 Hey, M. Cateaton Street, warehouseman. *Att.* Bourdillon and Hewett, Little Friday Street.
 Stevenson, J. Oxford Street, dealer. *Att.* Allen, Berners Street.

14.—Alcocks, J. Nettlebed, Oxen, victualler. *Att.* Attwood, Busham.
 Chetham, J. Manchester, check-manufacturer. *Att.* Lingard, Heaton Norris.
 Halliday, T. Ballidon, York, worsted-spinner. *Att.* Evans, Ratton Garden.
 Norris, J. Portsmouth, baker. *Att.* Howard, Portsea.
 Riley, H. Halifax, cotton-spinner. *Att.* Jackson, Manchester.
 Rouse, W. Cheltenham, watchmaker. *Att.* Fruen, Cheltenham.
 17.—Arton, J. Great Driffeld, York, grocer. *Att.* Rosser and Son, Bartlett's Buildings.
 Brewer, T. Baldwin's Gardens, tin-plate worker. *Att.* Parton, Walbrook.
 Buck, G. Cockspur Street, tailor. *Att.* Smith, Charles Street, Cavendish Square.
 Chadwick, J. Lower Thames Street, victualler. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.
 Favell, E. and J. Cambridge, painters.
 Mather, J. Dudley, tailor. *Att.* Turner and Pike, Bloomsbury Square.
 Pratt, W. Bromley, victualler. *Att.* Popkin, Dean Street.
 Timson and Baxter, Leicester, linen-draper. *Att.* Bleasdale and Co. New Inn.
 Williams, W. Liverpool, dealer. *Att.* Hulme, Russell Square.

CERTIFICATES.

Anderson, J. Cannon Street, merchant.
 Annis, T. South Bnd, miller.
 Ayles, O. Topsham, ship-builder.
 Banks, R. Eltham, victualler.
 Bedale, J. and T. Salford, cotton-spinners.
 Bishop, M. R. and W. Cambridge, woollen-draper.
 Blackburn, W. Aldersgate Street, watch-spring maker.
 Bowers, J. Manchester, innkeeper.
 Careless, J. Maidstone, corn-merchant.
 Carter, J. Sandwich, grocer.
 Cawley, A. Mellor, draper.
 Chaplin, S. Southwark, grocer.
 Clark and Hall, Market Harborough, carpet-makers.
 Clarke, R. Whitechapel, factor.
 Clarkson, H. Liverpool, porter-dealer.
 Cock, J. D. Norwich, wine-merchant.
 Cockrill, W. Stallingborough, salesman.
 Connolly, J. Manchester, linen-merchant.
 Coulson and Corder, Lynn, seedsmen.
 Curtis, W. Hosier Lane, salesman.
 Dyke, S. J. Percival Street, grocer.
 Farbridge, R. Kent Road, timber-merchant.
 Fielding, J. Sheffield, saw-manufacturer.
 Gibson, G. Liverpool, pipe-maker.
 Giorgi, B. Wilson Street, chemist.
 Gray, T. Colchester, baker.
 Green, R. Bishopsgate Street, jeweller.
 Griffith, J. Y. City Road, stock-broker.
 Hart, L. Watford, silk-throwster.
 Heywood, W. and R. S. Manchester, linen-merchants.
 Higgins, J. and R. Birmingham, platers.
 Hoare, T. Waltham, victualler.
 Horsley, R. Spitalfields, silk-weaver.
 Ibbetson, J. Ludgate Hill, mercer.
 Kidd, D. Berwick, linen-draper.
 Kirk, R. Manchester, cotton-spinner.
 Levick, C. Shadwell, straw-hat maker.
 Lewis, R. Banbury, mercer.
 Manning, R. Stock Exchange, broker.
 Mansell, J. Sheffield, saw-maker.
 Marshall, W. Spitalfields, cheesemonger.
 Miller, T. Ilford, dealer.
 Mitchell, W. Falmouth, vintner.
 Moseley and Whieldon, London, merchants.
 Pickwood, G. Cloak Lane, wine-merchant.
 Pitcher, J. Norwich, wine-merchant.
 Powell and Ormond, Bristol, wine-merchant.
 Preston, J. Barton, tanner.
 Ratcliffe, J. Manchester, baker.
 Ratcliffe, W. Exeter, baker.
 Rees, H. Neath, mercer.
 Reeve, J. Holborn, umbrella-maker.
 Riddiough, R. Liverpool, innkeeper.
 Scott, J. North Shields, grocer.
 Scott, J. Strand, bookseller.
 Smithers, J. Leeds, merchant.
 Spencer, J. Sherrard Street, jeweller.
 Spring, R. Castor, Lincoln, mercer.
 Towers, J. Walsel, whip-thong-maker.
 Tozer, J. C. Newton Bushel, scrivener.
 Walsh, F. C. Strand, chemist.
 Wetherby, T. Great St. Thomas Apostle, ironmonger.
 Wilby, D. Ossett, York, clothier.
 Williams, J. Fenchurch Street, cheesemonger.
 Wood, D. Bloxwick, awl-blade-maker.
 Wright, W. Queenhithe, provision-merchant.
 Wright, W. Ashby-de-la-Zouch, dealer.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee-House, Oct. 20, 1809.

The manufacturers of Great Britain, as well as the holders of West India commodities, are likely to be highly benefited by the intercourse about to take place between this country and France. From the latter, permission has been given to export corn; and, in return, our government purposes granting licences to such merchants as are disposed to send manufactured goods and colonial produce to the ports of France and Holland. Some of the gentlemen interested in the foreign trade have waited on the council board, in order to know whether government would allow licences for vessels to clear for French and Dutch ports during any specific period. The answer returned was, that licences would be granted for three months, from 28th ult., permitting the exportation of British manufactured goods, and colonial produce; and that the vessels would be allowed to import corn and burr stones. The latter articles are much wanted. As several of our readers are probably unacquainted with the nature of these stones, it may not be improper to introduce some description of them. Burr-stones are those used for grinding wheat: they are obtained from France, exclusively,* as no stone has yet been discovered in this island with which wheat can be ground equally well. These stones appear to be of volcanic origin, are extremely hard, and are honey-combed on the surface with numerous cavities; when struck, they are almost as sonorous as metal.

The embargo has been taken off all neutral vessels in the ports of France and Holland; on the express condition, however, that none of them shall enter a British port; and that, if searched by our cruisers, they shall, if afterwards captured by French cruisers, be considered lawful prize to the captors.

The greater part of the Leeward Island and Jamaica fleets is arrived; but, the cargoes come to an indifferent market. A fleet is also arrived from Gottenburgh, which brings large quantities of Swedish goods, that are much wanted. This fleet is probably the last we shall see, for some time, from that quarter; as the ports of Sweden have been closed against Great Britain, at the instigation of the French despot, though by means of the Russian.

* Since this order in council appeared we have seen an advertisement in a country paper, which announced the possession of a mine of Burr-stones in England equal to the French. As advertisements are not always to be taken *literatim*, we can give no opinion on this subject.

We feel but little regret, at this juncture, at the determination of the Spanish American Viceroy, to exclude our vessels from trading with the ports under his jurisdiction. The whole of South America is glutted with British manufactured goods, and by this measure, most likely, time will be given for a consumption of some of the articles with which our speculators have crammed those remote markets.

Of North America we have little new to say. The non-intercourse act has not yet been renewed; and it is hoped that the mission of Mr. Jackson will have the effect of rendering its renewal unnecessary. This seems to be the opinion of our merchants and other traders concerned in the North American commerce, who have of late used no effort to enhance the value of the commodities in which they deal: indeed, on the whole, the market for North American produce is extremely flat, and not likely to experience any improvement. In a commercial point of view, the acquisition of Iceland cannot be of any great importance: its productions principally consist of feathers, eider-down, small cattle, &c.

Large fleets have sailed for Lisbon and Oporto, very heavily laden; but it is not supposed that their returns will be of any considerable value; as the wines now stored at Oporto are perfectly green; and many of them have never been brandied: from Lisbon little can be expected, and as little is required.

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Imported into London within the last Week.

Cotton, 111,800 lbs. Wool, 800 cwt. Silk, thrown, 4,700; and raw, 5,000 lbs. Tobacco, 185,600 lbs. Hemp, 1290; flax, 884; iron, 620; fustic, 20; and barilla, 1,420 tons. Tar, 70 lasts. Turpentine, 700 cwt. Cochineal, 2,000 lbs. Oils, olive, 28; and spermaceti, 189 tons. Rags, 100 tons. Linen, Russia, 800; and German, 1,480. Hides, ox, 46,000; and horse, 34,000. Skins, lamb, 21,000; kid, 5,000; ermine, 3,760; and squirrel, 3,000. Wine, port, 46,000; Madeira, 9,100; and others, 25,222 gallons. Brandy, 32,000; Rum, 54,000; and gin, 12,000 gallons. Sugar, 53,300; rice, 18,750; and coffee, 8,122 cwt. Butter, 1,700; cheese, 1,100; and tallow, 712 tons. Wheat, 2,440; oats, 2,880; pease, 3,550; linseed, 17,100; and hempseed, 200 quarters.

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We are sorry to learn from Surinam, that this colony has suffered greatly by inundations: in consequence of which, the price of cotton has risen considerably.

Smithfield, per stone of 8lb. to sink the offal.

		Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept.	22	5 8	5 10	7 0	7 2	6 6
	30	5 6	5 8	7 0	7 4	—
Oct.	6	5 6	5 8	6 10	6 10	—
	13	5 6	5 8	7 0	7 0	—

Newgate and Leadenhall, by the carcase.

		Beef.	Mutton.	Veal.	Pork.	Lamb.
		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Sept.	22	4 8	4 8	5 6	7 4	5 8
	30	4 4	4 8	5 8	7 4	5 4
Oct.	6	4 6	5 0	5 8	7 8	5 4
	13	4 4	4 10	6 0	7 4	5 4

		St. James's.*	Whitechapel.*
		Hay.	Straw.
		L. s. d.	L. s. d.
Sept.	23	6 12 0	2 17 0
	30	6 10 0	2 11 0
Oct.	7	6 15 0	2 15 6
	14	6 14 0	2 17 6

Butts, 50 to 56lb.	23d.	Flat Ordinary	— 18d.
Dressing Hides	19½	Calf Skins, 30 to 40lb.	
Crop Hides for cut.	22½	per dozen	33
		Ditto, 50 to 70	40

TALLOW,* London Average per stone of 8lbs.
6s.0½d. Soap, yellow, 110s.; mottled, 124s.; curd,
128s. Candles, per dozen, 14s.6d.; moulds, 15s.6d.

		Sept. 22	Sept. 30	Oct. 7	Oct. 14
WHEAT		9,235 quarters.	Average 93s.	6½d.	
		30	7,041½	—	101 3½
		Oct. 7	7,317	—	105 ½
		14	7,469	—	107 0

		Sept. 22	Sept. 30	Oct. 7	Oct. 14
FLOUR.		75,122 sacks.	Average 90s.	3½d.	
		30	15,120	—	96 11½
		Oct. 7	11,094	—	99 1
		14	6,458	—	99 3½

		Peck	Loaf.	Half Peck.	Quartern.
		4s. 10d.	2s. 5d.	1s. 2½d.	
BREAD.		Sept. 22	4s. 10d.	2s. 5d.	1s. 2½d.
		30	5 1	2 6½	1 3½
		Oct. 7	5 1½	2 6½	1 3½
		14	5 1½	2 6½	1 3½

* The highest price of the market.

Prices Current, October 20th, 1869.

American pot-ash, per cwt.	£2 4 0 to 3 3 0
Ditto pearl.....	2 15 0 3 10 0
Barilla	2 9 0 3 0 0
Brandy, Coniac gal.	1 2 0 1 3 6
Camphire, refined.....lb.	0 7 4 0 7 6
Ditto unrefined...cwt.	34 15 0 36 0 0
Cochineal, garbled...lb.	1 12 0 1 16 0
Ditto, East-India.....	0 8 6 0 9 0
Coffee, fine.....cwt.	6 0 0 6 10 0
Ditto ordinary.....	3 10 0 4 15 0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0 1 11 0 2 1
Ditto Jamaica.....	0 1 6 0 1 8½
Ditto Smyrna.....	0 1 4 0 1 5
Ditto East-India.....	0 1 3 0 1 6
Curants, Zant cwt.	3 10 0 4 5 0
Elephants' Teeth	24 0 0 30 10 0
—Scrivelloes	11 0 0 18 10 0
Flax, Riga.....ton	107 0 0 109 0 0
Ditto Petersburg.....	102 0 0 104 0 0
Galls, Turkey.....cwt.	5 8 0 7 0 0
Geneva, Hollands...gal.	0 19 6 1 0 0
Ditto English.....	0 10 0 0 14 0
Gum Arabic, Turkey,cwt.	0 0 0 12 5 0
Hemp, Riga.....ton	91 0 0 92 0 0
Ditto Petersburg....	92 0 0 93 0 0
Hops	3 10 0 12 0 0
Indigo, Caracca.....lb.	0 4 0 0 10 3
Ditto East-India.....	0 4 0 0 12 0
Iron, British bars, ..ton	15 0 0 16 0 0
Ditto Swedish.....	22 0 0 24 10 0
Ditto Norway.....	24 0 0 25 0 0
Lead in pigs.....fod.	38 0 0 0 0 0
Ditto red.....ton	37 0 0 38 0 0

		COALS.	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
		Sept. 22	58s. 6d. to Os. Od.	53s. Od. to 68s. 6d.
		Oct. 7	52 3 55 9	52 6 55 9
		14	— —	65 0 —

		Sept.	Oct.	Sept.	Oct.
		50'clock.	10'clock.	Height of Barom.	Dryness by Leslie's Hydrom.
		Morning.	Evening.	Inches.	
		21	52	64	55 Fair
		22	54	69	47 Showery
		23	63	65	52 Showery
		24	53	58	25 Showery
		25	56	49	0 Rain
		26	43	58	54 Fair
		27	57	61	15 Stormy
		28	42	55	10 Stormy
		29	40	54	41 Fair
		30	44	57	0 Rain
		Oct. 1	50	58	53 Fair
		2	52	61	5 Small rain
		3	58	63	10 Cloudy
		4	56	62	40 Fair
		5	48	60	42 Fair
		6	54	61	46 Fair
		7	49	60	38 Fair
		8	46	55	39 Fair
		9	44	50	36 Fair
		10	40	49	44 Fair
		11	45	51	40 Fair
		12	40	49	31 Fair
		13	34	49	43 Fair
		14	32	51	29 Fair
		15	35	48	27 Fair
		16	46	56	15 Cloudy
		17	53	59	15 Cloudy
		18	53	59	10 Cloudy
		19	55	59	6 Cloudy
		20	52	54	8 Cloudy

Lead, white.....ton	50 0 0 to 51 0 0
Logwood chips.....ton	16 0 0 16 10 0
Madder, Dutch crop cwt.	4 12 0 5 10 0
Mahogany	0 1 0 0 2 4
Oil, Lucca, ..25 gal. jar	30 0 0 33 10 0
Ditto spermaceti...ton	102 0 0 105 0 0
Ditto whale	41 0 0 45 10 0
Ditto Florence, ½ chest	4 14 0 5 5 0
Pitch, Stockholm, ..cwt.	1 1 6 1 2 6
Raisins, bloom	4 5 0 5 10 0
Rice, Carolina.....	1 13 0 1 16 0
Rum, Jamaica gal.	0 5 0 0 6 8
Ditto Leeward Island	0 4 3 0 5 3
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	4 1 0 4 2 0
Silk, thrown, Italian..lb.	2 2 0 2 15 0
Silk, raw, Ditto	1 4 0 2 3 0
Tallow, English.....cwt.	5 4 6 0 0 0
Ditto, Russia, white..	4 14 0 4 15 0
Ditto—, yellow.....	0 0 0 0 0 0
Tar, Stockholm bar	2 8 0 2 10 0
Tin in blocks	5 18 0 0 0 0
Tobacco, Maryl.lb.	0 1 8 0 0 0
Ditto Virginia.....	0 0 10 0 1 1
Wax, Guinea.....cwt.	10 10 0 11 11 0
Whale-fins (Greenl.) ton.	50 0 0 55 0 0
Wine, Red Port.....pipe	90 0 0 105 0 0
Ditto Lisbon.....	85 0 0 95 0 0
Ditto Madeira.....	74 0 0 125 0 0
Ditto Vidonia.....	70 0 0 85 0 0
Ditto Calcavella.....	90 0 0 100 0 0
Ditto Sherry.....butt	71 0 0 105 0 0
Ditto Mountain.....	65 0 0 80 0 0
Ditto Clarethogs.	42 0 0 95 0 0

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam, 2 us. 31-4—Ditto at sight, 30-9—Rotterdam, 9-15—Hamburgh, 29—Altona, 29-1—Paris, 1 day's date 20-1—Ditto, 2 us. 20-5—Madrid, in paper—Ditto, eff. 44—Cadiz, in paper—Cadiz, eff. 39½—Bilboa, 41—Palermo, per oz. 110—Leghorn, 60—Genoa, 53—Venice, eff. 52—Naples, 42—Lisbon, 66—Oporto, 68—Dublin, per cent. 9½—Cork, do. 10½—Agio B. of Holland, 5½ per cent.

Daily Prices of STOCKS, from 20th SEPTEMBER, to 20th OCTOBER, 1809.
N.B. In the 3 per cent. consols the highest and lowest price of each day is given; in the other stocks the highest only. 36, Clements Lane.

1809.	Bank Stock.	4 p. Cent. Medwed.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Cons. 1780.	3 p. Cent. Navy.	Long Annuities.	Omanum.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Ditto Annuities.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	South Sea Stock.	Old Annuities.	New Ditto.	3 1-2 d. Excheg. B.	Consols for Act.	Irish Annuity.	Irish 3 p. Cent.
Sept. 23	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	187½	19 20p	—	—	—	4 11	0 68	—	—
25	100	68	68	100	99	100	4p	—	—	187½	19 20p	—	—	—	5 11	0 68	—	—
26	100	68	68	100	99	100	1p	—	—	188½	20 21p	—	—	—	5 11	0 68	—	—
27	100	68	68	100	99	100	1p	—	—	188	20 21p	—	—	—	5 11	0 68	—	—
28	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
30	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
Oct. 1	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
2	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
3	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
4	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
5	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
6	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
7	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
8	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
9	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
10	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
11	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
12	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
13	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
14	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
15	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
16	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
17	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
18	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
19	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—
20	100	68	68	100	99	100	—	—	—	188	21 22p	—	—	—	6 12	0 68	—	—

Premiums of Insurance, October 20th, 1809.
(Brit. ships), return £5.—Jamaica to U. S. America.
 At 12 gs. To Musquito shore, Honduras, &c. return £6.—To East Indies, out and home.—East Indies to London.—Windward and Leeward Islands to U. S. of America, Quebec, Montreal, &c.
 At 20 gs. Southern Whale-fishery.
 At 25 gs. Newfoundland, Jamaica, and Leeward Islands.
London
 At 1½ gs. To Yarmouth, Hull, Newcastle, Liverpool, Chester, &c.
 At 2 gs. Ports of Scotland, Weymouth, Dartmouth, Plymouth.
 At 3 gs. Dublin, Cork, Derry, Limerick, Bristol, Chester, &c.—From Liverpool, Bristol, &c. to Dublin, Cork, or Waterford.—Bengal, Madras, or China.
 At 4 gs. St. Helena, or Cape of Good Hope, Dublin, Cork, &c. to London, (Comp.

The Average Prices of Navigable Canal Shares, Dock Stock, &c. in October, 1809, at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

Monmouth Canal, £116 per share, dividing £6 per share clear.—Grand Junction, £210 to £221.—Kenner and Avon, £41 to 43 paid up.—New ditto, £44. 10s. to £46. 10s.—Wilts and Berks, £42 to 48.—Croydon, £42 to £50.—Thames and Medway, £21 premium.—Huddersfield, £40.—Peak Forest, £52. 10s.—West India Dock, £182.—London Dock, £127 to £131.—Commercial Dock, £80 premium.—East London Water works, £200 to £230.—Middlesex ditto, £134.—Kent ditto, £30. to £31. 10s. premium.—Imperial Assurance, £63.